The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED 1786. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1872. VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 283.

FIRST EDITION.

HORACE GREELEY.

The History of His Disappointment, Grief, Insanity and Death.

DURING THE CANVASS AND AFTER THE ELECTIONS.

His Closing Editorial Labors on the "Tribune."

His Personal Traits, Culture, Love of New Ideas, Domestic Life and Religious Convictions.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

THE REMAINS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The remains of Greeley were taken to this city from Pleasantville on Saturday evening, and are now at the residence of Samuel Sinclair, the publisher of the *Tribune*. The two daughters of Greeley and Hon. Gibbons accompanied the remains to this city.

The *Herald* mentions that the Union League hence a hope that President Grant will take part in the obsequies, his late distinguished rival in the political field.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

The trustees of the *Tribune*, at a meeting on Saturday, appointed a committee, consisting of Sinclair, Reid and Cleaveland, to take entire charge of the arrangements for Greeley's funeral. They have fixed it for Wednesday, at eleven o'clock, from the church of Divine Paternity, Rev. Dr. Chapin's, on Fifth avenue, at the corner of Forty-fifth street. No special invitations will be sent out, but it is already known that organizations of various kinds are taking formal steps for attending in a body.

GREELEY EULOGIZED BY BEECHER.

Henry Ward Beecher, in his sermon tonight, spoke in feeling terms of Greeley's death, attributing it to a broken heart. He eulogized his character and labors, and dwelt on the good that he had accomplished.

EXPLANATION OF "CRUMBS OF COMFORT."

The *Herald* to-morrow publishes a statement from the private Secretary to Mr. Greeley, showing that while he originally wrote a brief general disclaimer of the article headed "Crumbs of Comfort," he really ordered it suppressed himself, and wrote another article limiting the matter with even more concern than at first. Both articles were, as customary, continued to Mr. Reid, who wrote to Mr. Greeley that he would hold them over until the morrow, and that he thought best to suppress one of them. Next day Mr. Greeley expressed a wish to have no reference made to the matter and his satisfaction with what Mr. Reid had done. He was at the office the day of the election, the following Monday, and wrote three articles for the *Tribune*, which were published. The tenderly intimacy and warm affection which existed between him and Mr. Reid was never interrupted for a moment, and his last act was a glance of recognition towards him and an effort to extend to him his almost pulseless hand.

LYING IN STATE.

Greeley's body was viewed by great numbers of people to-day at the house of Mr. Sinclair. The funeral will be in state on Tuesday at ten minutes past 10 precisely.

GREELEY'S LETTER TO LAMAN.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The following is a copy of the last letter from Horace Greeley to Charles Lanman, of this city.

New York, June 27, 1872.—Friend Lanman: Received yours of the 25th inst. I have all my life been doing what people called vastly foolish, and I find at last that they are about their judgment. I only said that what I did seemed to me the right thing. If I should die before the election, or be beaten therein, please testify for me that I regret having braved public opinion when I thought it wrong and knew it to be merciless. HORACE GREELEY.

DISPATCH FROM CYRUS W. FIELD.

LONDON, Eng., November 30, 1872.—To the Editor of the *Tribune*: Sir—I cannot tell you how grieved I was to hear, this morning, of Mr. Greeley's death. I received, last night, a letter from Mr. John Bright, expressing great regret at the illness, as he says, of "our friend, Horace Greeley." Please tell Mrs. Greeley how deeply I sympathize with her.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

TRIBUTES FROM OTHER CITIES.

TOPEKA, Ks., November 30.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, Hon. Mark W. Delahay moved the appointment of a committee to take suitable action in relation to the death of Hon. Horace Greeley. Appropriate resolutions were offered expressive of the grat itude of the people of this State to Mr. Greeley for his services to this State and to the nation. Hon. J. F. Dillon, presiding Justice, made a few remarks, in which he alluded to Mr. Greeley as one of the noblest of American citizens. The resolutions were ordered to be pasted upon the journal of the Court.

ST. LOUIS, November 30.—All the papers this morning have editorials on the death of Horace Greeley, and all accord him high praise as a man and a citizen. The City Council passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased statesman and journalist, and requested Mayor Brown to convey to the family of the deceased the deep sympathy of the citizens of St. Louis in their affliction.

CHICAGO, November 30.—The news of the death of Horace Greeley was received by the public generally with profound sorrow, and expressions of regret and sympathy are universal. All the papers this morning contain eulogistic notices.

The New York Press on Mr. Greeley's Death.

DURING THE CANVASS.

On the 14th of August, Mr. Greeley went to Portland, Me., where he was received by the whole people, and in the City Hall delivered a powerful political speech, the first made by him during the campaign. The severe criticism made by the opposition press on this speech wholly affected his equanimity. He was vivacious and full of humor on going to leave him, and from that time he became subject to fits of giddiness. That night he was enrobed, and he responded in a manner indicating that even his friends should be dissatisfied with him, and if his life was to end he would confess that he had lived in vain. From Portland he went to Augusta. The speech he delivered there read like an editorial article. He said his business was that of a journalist; by that he had earned a living, by that he spent and the time he had kept. Its tone partook of despondency.

Early in September, the leaders of the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties advised him to make a tour through the Western States, but he strenuously refused, but, when urged, he reluctantly consented. On the morning of September 18 he started on his Western trip. As he bade adieu to one of his most intimate friends, he laid his head on his shoulder and said: "If I thought I could be elected I would never make this trip, but I want to leave a good record behind me." He returned to New York September 28.

During the time he was Mr. Greeley never slept more than three hours at a time. Through the day he would often doze in the car, and catch snatches of sleep, but when awakened, either by the stop of the train or to make a speech, his haggard and worn countenance and the resistance he would always make expressive of fatigue than any remarks he was ever heard to make.

FIRST SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL DEPRESSION.

It was the while passing sleepless nights at the bedside of his dying wife, that Horace Greeley first began to show symptoms of great mental depression. On one occasion, when the opposition were criticising his latest speech in Pittsburgh, he said: "If they make the issue that I am the rebel candidate, I shall have to be defeated." This confidence seemed to weigh on his mind, and often when he supposed he was alone, he would clasp his hand to his head and cry out, "Oh! oh!" as though suffering from severe pain.

Mr. Greeley always said he did not expect to carry either the State of Vermont or Maine, yet the result of the elections there September 4th and 10th, respectively, made him more despondent than ever. Georgia gave the Democrats a majority on the 5d of October, and his spirits rose proportionately; but when, six days later, Ohio and Pennsylvania gave large majorities for the Administration candidates, and left the result in Indiana was still in doubt, he became utterly despondent, and for the first time his most intimate friends began to perceive that the defeat in October might prove fatal to him.

The November election seemingly did not interest him. His defeat did not seem to surprise him. He deceived his friends by receiving the returns with perfect indifference. It was noticed that he was the first to tell his private friends of the result, and that he left the business to every one with whom he was brought in contact, and to each one he pointed out the cause of his defeat, his troubles, and the infidelity of his supposed friends. He would at times denounce the Democratic party, whom he would accuse of selling out to the Administration; then he would violently criticise the course of the opposition newspapers, and especially the mismanagement of the *Tribune*, and his fatal mistake in allowing his name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency.

HIS CLOSING EDITORIAL LABORS.

It was during an interval of his malady, when he was in apparent good health, he wrote his last and resuming the editorship of the *Tribune*, published on November 7. He was inexpressibly shocked while reading the *Tribune* on the following morning to find an editorial article headed "Crumbs of Comfort" occupying as conspicuous a position as his card. This article, it will be remembered, spoke of the *Tribune* as having been used as "a sort of Federal employment agency," and said that for the last twelve years "every red nosed politician who had cheated at the caucus and fought at the polls looked to the editor of the *Tribune* to secure his appointment as gauger, or as army chaplain, or as Minister to France," and then closed with an insult to the friends who had stood by Mr. Greeley during the campaign. It was written under the supervision of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who had acted as editor of the *Tribune* during the political canvass, and was inserted in the columns of the *Tribune* without Mr. Greeley's knowledge.

Mr. Greeley hastened to the *Tribune* office. He there wrote a card denying his responsibility for the abusive article, and regretting its publication. This denial he sent to his old friend, Mr. Thomas M. Rooker, foreman of the *Tribune* printing office, ordering it to be placed at the head of the *Tribune* columns on the following morning. The denial did not appear. It was suppressed late at night by Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

On the following day the Democratic newspapers flamed up in just indignation at the "Crumbs of Comfort" article. They naturally assumed that Mr. Greeley was its author, and accused him of the blackest ingratitude. Their rebuke and taunts deeply affected the veteran editor. Recognizing the importance of an immediate denial of any knowledge of the article, he sent Mr. Reid another disclaimer, ordering its insertion in the next day's issue. This denial was also suppressed, and, up to this very hour, the Democratic journals in the West and South are bitterly denouncing Mr. Greeley, under the supposition that he is the author of the article in question.

Mr. Greeley never again visited the *Tribune* editorial room.

On Sept. 5 an editorial appeared in the *Tribune* headed "Conclusions." It was simply a summing up of the results of the elections in Mr. Greeley's old style, beginning the paragraphs with numerals. This was his last professional effort. About this time he revised five articles, which he had carefully prepared for an encyclopedia. They are entitled "Abolition," "Agriculture," "Anti-Masonry," "Caucus," and "Confederacy—Southern," the latter being his history of the "American Conflict," condensed into thirty pages of manuscript.

AFTER THE ELECTION.

Colonel Ethan Allen, Chairman of the late National Liberal Republican Executive Committee, informed a *Sun* reporter that he had a long conversation with Mr. Greeley at the *Tribune* office soon after the election. The old man's eyes became moist and the tears trickled slowly down his face. The sight of so much emotion by Mr. Greeley was something new to Colonel Allen, who replied: "Mr. Greeley, the people will look on you as another Henry Clay. You are too great to be President." "Oh, it is all right," was Mr. Greeley's answer, "I don't care for politics, and wouldn't go on the cars to Washington to get a commission as President. What I do feel," continued Mr. Greeley, "is the loss of my wife, who has been my companion for nearly 40 years. I have watched by her bedside night and night, and now I am completely worn out and prostrated from anxiety and want of sleep, but am obliged to come back to the *Tribune*, where my services are needed."

The *Sun* reporter asked the Colonel whether he thought there was any foundation for the vile rumors to the effect that Mr. Greeley had spent the most of his money on the election, and that its loss had affected him. Colonel Allen scouted the idea, and mentioned an instance of the little value Mr. Greeley placed on money. He said Mr. Greeley called on him soon after his nomination and tendered him $1,000 as a portion of his share of the political expenses Colonel Allen told him there were others who could better afford to contribute, and declined to take it. Mr. Greeley informed him that he intended giving $5,000, and persisted on Colonel Allen accepting the money, saying that if he did not accept it he would give it to some one else. Colonel Allen said that Mr. Greeley did not manifest any concern whatever in regard to the money.

REASON GIVES WAY.

The medical treatment Mr. Greeley was receiving proved ineffectual. Medicine became of no avail, and reason gave way.

On Nov. 20, Dr. Brown, Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum, and Dr. George C. Choate, proprietor of a private asylum in Westchester county, were called to meet Dr. Krackower in consultation. A careful examination of the patient was made, and they unanimously pronounced him suffering from acute mania—entirely insane. The shock was a severe blow to the few friends who were intrusted with the secret, but, after due deliberation, they became sufficiently reconciled to the fact to consent to Mr. Greeley's removal to Dr. Choate's residence near Pleasantville, Westchester County. The house is pleasantly situated, a mile and a half from the town, on a hill half a mile from a road or the nearest house. It is comfortably furnished; has handsome grounds surrounding it, and, though known to the neighbors as a private lunatic asylum, it has the appearance of the country seat of some wealthy gentleman. There Mr. Greeley was conveyed on the 21st ult. When he was brought down stairs in Mr. Johnson's house, in front of which Mr. E. Stuart was waiting with a close carriage, Mr. Johnson handed him his traditional white hat and coat. "Don't send me away, Jo," he cried, as the tears flowed down his deathly pale cheeks. "Don't let me go, don't, don't." The scene was too affecting for those who witnessed it, and all shed tears. Mr. Johnson dropped the hat and coat, too much affected to say a word. He never expected to see his old friend again. It was deemed best that Mr. Greeley should remain over night at the residence of Mr. John R. Stuart, in Tarrytown. Mr. Stuart was an old friend, and it may be remembered that it was at his house that one of the first receptions tendered to Mr. Greeley after his nomination was given. He was treated upon the strictest of watch was kept upon his movements. He seemed to know that he was on the way to an asylum. At first he told Mr. Stuart that he would not leave his house. It was only after Mr. and Mrs. Stuart had been on a round with him every day that he consented to go. Before leaving Mr. Stuart's residence he walked through the grounds. Suddenly stopping and gazing intently on a small rivulet, he said: "We must put the cider in the ground, for it will freeze hard before Tuesday." Mr. Stuart became alarmed, and then endeavored to place him in a close carriage for removal to Dr. Choate's residence at Mount Pleasant. Mr. Greeley cried bitterly, and for a long time refused to go. He repeatedly said to Mr. Stuart, "Don't let them take me away. I want to stay here with you." It was only when urged by Aunty Stenson and Mrs. Stuart that he consented to go with Mr. Stuart in the carriage.

The day after his arrival at Dr. Choate's, the disease developed itself in all its intensity. The horrors of acute mania were so fearfully witnessed, and he was violent in his action. The most skillful treatment at the hands of experienced physicians proved of no avail, and the patient gradually sank into a state of unconsciousness. The inflammation of the brain, under the stomach sympathize with it to such an extent that Mr. Greeley refused and was really unable to take food in any form. He gradually became worse, and failed to recognize the few intimate friends and relatives who visited him. His daughter Ida was with him night and day. So violent did he become that it was found necessary to remove most of the furniture from the room. At one time he tore the watch presented to him by the employes of the *Tribune* apart, and again he threw a kerosene lamp on the floor, setting the room on fire, and narrowly escaping being burned to death. As his strength left him, he became more quiet, but did not show any signs of consciousness until about an hour before his death.

The particulars of the death-bed scene have already been printed in the GAZETTE in all their sad details.

The seal placed upon Dr. Choate's lips in relation to the actual condition and treatment of his patient, and the development of the disease, deprives history of an important chapter in the life of Horace Greeley. Nervous excitement, disappointed hopes, and loss of sleep, doubtless produced the fatal disorder, while a terrible mental strain, proving too great for the exhausted physical system, hastened the result.

MR. GREELEY'S CHARACTER PICTURED BY HIS EDITORIAL ASSOCIATES.

The *Tribune* of Saturday appears with its columns in mourning for the loss of its founder. Supplementing a lengthy sketch of Mr. Greeley's life, there is the following interesting analysis of the prominent traits of his strong character, drawn, of course, by the friendly hands of his intimate associates:

[F om the N. Y. Tribune of Saturday.]

THE PUBLICITY OF HIS LIFE.

The character of Mr. Greeley has been held too long in a conspicuous light before the public to require any formal or elaborate analysis in this place. No American citizen was probably known to a greater number of persons. Although the recipient of few public offices, his life was emphatically a public one. One of the common people by birth and education himself, he lived with the people, and before the people. One of his greatest delights was in popular discussion. He never shrunk from argument, and loved to measure the minds of other men with his own. He had no concealment, no disguises, no subterfuges; he carried his heart on his lips; his thoughts and feelings must have vent; and so transparent was his nature, that in the utterance of his convictions he always pay sufficient court to the conventional proprieties of time and place. He was a man of wide, if not intimate, companionship. He was at home in the society of a great variety of men. No diversities of culture, or taste, or creed of opinion, influenced the cordiality of his friendships. His closest ties were often with men whose pursuits he did not even fully comprehend, by whom he was forced by a powerful attraction over whom he exerted a powerful attraction by the subtle magnetism of his character. His own sympathies were rather with the great masses of humanity, than with the peculiar classes that constitute the essence of personality. He was more apt to look at men in the light of effective forces, grouping them according to their respective energies, than to study the expression of the lines and individual qualities which distinguish them from one another. He habitually asked what a person could do, rather than what he was, estimating the man less by his intrinsic being than by his incidental activity. His own power of accomplishment was wonderful. No weight of responsibility, or magnitude of service, was ever felt as a burden. He never hesitated to do the work of two men in a single year to crowd the work of two days into one. Always he appeared insensible to weariness, without the consciousness of satiety in labor, or exhaustion of force. If at times he needed change, he never showed the need of rest. The variety of his undertakings was as remarkable as the promptness of his performance. He seldom, if ever, failed to keep an appointment, or to justify a promise.

LOVE OF NEW IDEAS AND CONSERVATISM.

Mr. Greeley combined a singular hospitality to new ideas with a profound attachment to conservative principles. He had no passion for innovation. He sought no change for the sake of a change. He clung tenaciously to an opinion which he had once adopted, and rarely surrendered in his manhood a conviction of his youth. Both his religious and political creeds were formed at an early age, and no essential principle of either was renounced in after life. Though generally regarded as a radical thinker, he had no tendency to revolutionary or destructive measures. Extremes of opinion, or of practice, found no favor in his eyes. He cherished a wholesome distrust of the fantastic love of novelty which makes no account of ancient landmarks or of accident prejudices. However glittering the promises of the future, he firmly held his anchorage in the past. At the same time, he gave a courteous greeting to the new light which dawned upon the intellectual horizon. He never made his own experience the measure of possibility. He listened to every scheme which was held forth in the interests of humanity. He treated their advocates with kindness, if not always with sympathy, and challenged for their pretentions a generous hearing. Every improvement in legislation, in the order of civil society, in the arrangements of labor and the relations of industry, in the researches of science and the education of the young, was welcomed with cordiality, and examined with fairness. His faith in the future was not dimmed by his reverence for the past. Nor was his confidence in the progress of the human race impaired by any tincture of personal selfishness. Scarcely any man of his culture and genuine refinement of mind had a less active sense of individual comfort. But what he did not seek for himself, he sought for his kind. He keenly felt for the poor, the infirm, the ignorant, the forsaken, the helpless, and though often abrupt in his expressions, and not conciliatory to excess in his manners, he will be set down by the recording angel as "one who loved his fellowmen."

HIS PRIVATE AND DOMESTIC LIFE.

Prominent as were the relations of Mr. Greeley with the public, no one can fully comprehend his character without following him into the retirements of private and domestic life. He was a man of singular purity of nature. No foul word or unseemly jest was ever permitted to escape his lips. He cherished the strongest attachment to the ties of family and home. No man had a keener sense of the power of kindred blood. His domestic nature had the force of a passionate instinct. His devotion to his invalid wife through years of protracted suffering exhibited the character of a religious sentiment. The innate purity of his nature was concentrated upon his children. His love for the "glorious boy," whose early death was a perpetual grief, seemed less like a reality than a romance. The child, whose radiant beauty was never equaled in "the sunshine of picture," cannot be forgotten in any remembrance of the father. His sweet and gracious nature was no less attractive than his personal loveliness. His sudden death, nearly twenty-five years ago, left a feeling of loneliness and desolation upon the heart of Mr. Greeley, for which the lapse of years brought no assuaging influence. "When at length," he writes of himself, "the struggle ended with his last breath, and even his mother was convinced that his eyes would never again open upon the scenes of this world, I knew that the summer of my life was over, that the chill breath of its autumn was at hand, and that my future course must be along the down-hill of life."

In general society, Mr. Greeley was always himself, frank, communicative, abounding in conversation, though with an occasional appearance of reserve growing out of a certain absentmindness in which his preoccupied mind sometimes tempted him to indulge. The wisdom of his speech seasoned with frequent dashes of humor, and his whole bearing marked by a genial good nature rather than any pedantic adherence to the formalities of etiquette. Though it not addicted to artificial courtesies, he displayed a sweetness of spirit, and gentleness of demeanor, in perfect unison with the juvenile play of his features, and the beautiful innocence of his countenance, which disarmed the severest prejudices and inspired a feeling almost akin to idolatry among those who knew him best.

HIS RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS.

In spite of his absorption in politics, literature, and secular cares, Mr. Greeley was a man of earnest religious convictions, and although without any trace of superstition in feeling, or asceticism in conduct, cherished a no less evident devotion to his religious faith than if he habitually wore a cassock or a cowl. When he was only ten year old, he was led by a passage in ancient history to reflection on the character of the Divine Government. In the course of his childish speculations he became convinced of the essential benignity of the Divine character, At that time he had never seen one who called himself a Universalist, nor had read a page by any writer of that denomination. Soon afterward, however, he became familiar with the course of argument made use of by the advocates of the system. His previous convictions were strengthened by their reasonings, and with the diligent perusal of the Scriptures, he was confirmed in the belief that all suffering is a means of discipline, and will finally result in universal holiness and consequent happiness. Throughout his life he was a constant attendant on public worship, and a numbered many of the ministers of the gospel among his warmest friends. In matters of religion he lived in charity with all mankind. He never forced his creed upon the attention of others, nor received his articles of faith from human dictation. Intimate with the highest dignitaries of the church, from the Catholic prelate to the Methodist bishop, he preserved his freedom of belief and his independence of mind.

THE RIVERS.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., December 1, 1872.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., Pittsburgh, Pa., December 1, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER.		CHANGES.			
	FEET.	INCHES.		RISE.		FALL.
Davenport...	7	0		0	4	0
St. Louis...	3	7		0	6	0
Pittsburgh...	2	0		0	0	0
Cincinnati...	5	10		0	0	0
Louisville...	3	2		0	0	1
Memphis...	1	9		0	0	0
Nashville...	2	0		0	0	2
New Orleans	14	8		0	2	0

W. E. SMITH,
Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

ST. LOUIS, December 1.—No arrivals or departures. The river is still falling, but the ice is running faster, and fears of a gorge below here are lessening. The weather is moderating greatly to-day, and about two inches of snow fell this morning, which all disappeared. A few more days like this will clear the river of ice and reopen navigation. The steamers Belfast, Bodmana, and Atlantic and barges are aground between here and Kimswicks, but none of them are thought to be in immediate danger.

LOUISVILLE, December 1.—River stationary; 3½ feet in canal; 1½ feet in chute; seven feet on Portland bar; the same on the worst bars between here and Evansville. No ice here. Raining nearly all night.

MEMPHIS, November 30.—The steamer Little Rock, from Little Rock for Memphis, with 380 bales of cotton, sunk near Kimbrough Landing, about 60 miles below Pine Bluff, yesterday afternoon. She lies with her bow in six feet of water and her stern in eighteen feet. It is thought she cannot be raised. She belonged to the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company, and was valued at fifteen thousand dollars; insured in St. Louis offices for ten thousand. The cotton is insured here and in New Orleans and will be saved.

LOUISVILLE, November 29.—3 feet 8 inches in canal; 20 inches in chute, clear and cold; the coldest day of the season; mercury 5 at 7 A. M., 12 at 5 P. M., and sinking. Departed—Potomac, Cincinnati; Andy Baum, Memphis. The Baum was delayed by the wind. The Mary Miller was put on the canal docks for repairs.

CAIRO, December 1.—Arrived—E. H. Durfee, Memphis, 8 A. M.; Fanny Lewis, St. Louis, noon; T. W. Strader, Vicksburg, 4 P. M.; Camelia, Louisville, 4 P. M. Departed—Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 11 P. M.; Emma Elliott, Memphis, 6 A. M. River fallen six inches. Slight rain this forenoon; clear and mild to-night.

CINCINNATI, December 1.—River five feet five inches; stationary. The ice in the river is melting and running out. Navigation will be resumed to-morrow. It has been raining all day, sleet at first, but warmer this evening.

ST. LOUIS.

Persons Carrying Concealed Weapons to be Arrested—Railroad Suit Dismissed.

ST. LOUIS, November 30.—In view of the numerous shooting and cutting affrays of late, Chief of Police McDonough has issued strict orders to the police to arrest all persons known to be in the habit of carrying concealed weapons, and exercise a vigilant surveillance over those suspected of doing this. He has for the purpose of Chief McDonough to vigorously enforce the ordinance against carrying concealed weapons, and entirely break up the practice, if possible.

A suit was decided in the United States District Court, at Jefferson City, yesterday, which affects nearly all the railroads in the State. It appears that the bonds issued by many counties to railroads have not been stamped according to law, and the United States brought suit to enforce the penalty, and the suits against Jackson and Buchanan counties were made test cases. The defendants demurred on the ground that public corporations of the counties were not chargeable with intent to evade the law, and were therefore not the proper parties to a proceeding of this kind. The demurrer was sustained by Judge Krekel, and the suits dismissed.

—The officers of the Mexico National Railway Company in Philadelphia received a telegram from the City of Mexico, dated Nov. 27th, saying that the Mexican Congress passed on that day, by a majority of sixty, a bill authorizing President Lerdo to arrange with General Rosecrans the modifications desired to their existing concession, leaving the latter in full vigor. The company ask for a subsidy in national bonds in lieu of the land grant given them in December, 1870.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

NEW YORK.

Reduced Steerage Passage to Europe—Proposed Changes in Tariff Act—Increase of American Tonnage in China Trade—Advance in Belting—Sufferings of Survivors of the Missouri Disaster—The Shipping Law Declared Constitutional.

NEW YORK, November 30, 1872.

ADVANCE IN BELTING.

At a meeting of leather belting manufacturers, Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, presiding, a resolution was adopted advancing the price of belting ten per cent.

SUFFERING AT SEA.

David North, of Roudout, N. Y., one of the four remaining survivors of the Missouri who have arrived here, narrates a very harrowing story. While floating about at sea, in an open boat, he and his companions had to lock their legs under the seats and clasp their arms to keep from being washed overboard by the heavy sea. They were without food for many days. The boiler man, Mark Anthony, went crazy the first day. William Steerr, the barber, afterward died, and Shea Porter jumped overboard. From that time the boat was surrounded by a shoal of sharks. Thomas Egan, one of the five left on the morning of the fourth day, while describing a splendid entertainment which he once attended, suddenly fell and died. He was thrown overboard, and was immediately grabbed by a shark. By almost a miracle the remaining four reached land. A floating bottle of whisky which was found saved North's life.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

An amendment is to be proposed as soon as Congress meets to change the tariff act of last winter so that drawback on material for ship building shall apply to all materials instead of a few, and also extending from two to four months in the year the privilege of the coasting trade to foreign vessels.

The increase of American tonnage in the China trade in 1871 was 3,670,648 tons.

PORK PACKERS' REPORT.

The pork packers doing business at the Produce Exchange yesterday received and adopted the report of the delegates to the National Pork Packers' Convention lately held in Cincinnati. A committee of five was appointed to revise the rules adopted at Cincinnati and report at the meeting.

REDUCED STEERAGE PASSAGE.

The various Atlantic steamship companies have agreed to carry steerage passengers between New York and Liverpool for thirty dollars per head. The National Line's rate is twenty-nine dollars.

THE NORTH WESTERN CORNER.

The *Finance Chronicle* to-day intimates that in various cities in the United there are numbers who have been compromised by the Northwestern corner, whose cases are yet to be made public.

CARL VOGT DISCHARGED AND REARRESTED.

Judge Fancher discharged Carl Vogt to-day, but he was rearrested on a civil suit brought by the Belgian Consul to recover the amount alleged to have been stolen from his victim.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

At a meeting held to-day of parties interested in French spoliation claims, resolutions were adopted to memorialize Congress for the payment of the claims.

ERIE SUITS,

The orders to examine Wm. R. Travers and S. L. M. Barlow concerning the Erie suits today were vacated by Judge Fancher.

OBITUARY.

Judge Selah B. Strong, of the Supreme Court of this State, died at Long Island yeterday, aged eighty-one.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

The Stock Exchange to-day passed appropriate resolutions on the death of Mr. Frank, an old member.

FIRE IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.

A fire occurred in Wallack's Theatre, which at one time threatened to be very serious.

THE NEW SHIPPING LAW.

Judge Benedict decided that the new shipping law is constitutional.

LOTTERY DEALERS ARRESTED.

Additional lottery dealers were arrested today.

NEW YORK, December 1, 1872.

THE MISSOURI DISASTER.

Charles Conway, fireman of the steamer Missouri, in giving the story of the loss of the vessel, also tells the story of the loss of Colonel Albert S. Evans, agent of the Associated Press at San Francisco. He said he was on a boat bottom up, and hailed Abraham Stewart out of the water. While trying to right the boat he saw Colonel Evans in the water. In about twenty minutes he went down. He was about twenty yards away. The sea ran high, and it was impossible to save him.

A VACANT OFFICE.

The office of Surveyor of this port, now vacant will be filled under the civil service rules.

OBITUARY.

Commodore John Calhoun died on Saturday, aged 70.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Destruction of Vessels and Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, December 1.—A dispatch from St. Johns, N. B., states that a violent storm prevailed there on Friday night and Saturday, doing great damage to the shipping in the harbor.

The schooner Rachel Hilton, bound to New York, which made the harbor to escape the storm, was forced on "foul ground," and lost five of her crew. The remainder (two) were rescued by a port life boat.

The schooner Addie Ryerson, from Windsor for Philadelphia, went ashore; also the schooners Enterprise, Pioneer and Ellen. But the crews were saved after great suffering.

The papers of the brigantine Henry Gilbert have been washed ashore, and it is supposed the vessel has gone to pieces. The schooner C. H. Dicer was forced on Taylor's Island, but lies in a favorable condition. The American ship Humber parted her cables, tore away the mizzen mast, and dashed bow foremost into a warehouse on Eastern and Scammel's wharf, demolishing the jibboom and shattering the warehouse.

The steamer New Brunswick, from Boston, experienced a storm off Point Lepreux, and hove to. A sea boarded her and filled the saloon. The steamer then ran for port, arriving here at 4 P. M. The schooner Spring Bird, for Calais, is ashore at Musquash, with the loss of her anchors and rudder. It is hoped to get her off by discharging. The brig Havelock also went ashore, with the loss of her anchors and rudder.

All shipping suffered more or less severely. In the city several buildings were blown down. A portion of a new edifice nearly completed for the Young Men's Christian Association fell. Three groceries were crushed, several dwellings blown over, barns demolished, and fences flew in all directions. Fears are entertained for the fleet which left port the other morning.

LEGISLATURES

Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, November 30.—This morning a detachment of the Seventh Cavalry bivouacked near the capitol grounds. Intense excitement prevailed, but it is being learned that the troops were intended for a mere *posse comitatus*, the excitement subsided.

The Legislature at the capitol passed a bill and sent it to Governor Lewis, but he refused to receive it.

A joint resolution was passed appointing a committee to communicate the facts by telegraph to the Government at Washington, and appointing a delegate to present the case to the President. The Legislature express great confidence that the President will sustain them.

In answer to a communication of the capitol Legislature yesterday, Governor Lewis replied that two bodies claim his recognition; that the members of the other body have a majority of the votes cast; that he could not recognize the capitol Legislature, because if the persons whom he said did not receive a majority were excluded, the body would be without a quorum. The Court House body has been in secret session.

North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N.C., November 30.—The vote upon the Senatorial question in the Legislature caused considerable excitement to-day. The first ballot to-day was almost the same as yesterday. On the second ballot Vance received 72, Merriman 31, and Pool 56. The Republicans voting for Merriman are increasing.

CHICAGO.

Heavy Burglary—Dead Body Mutilated by Rats—A Brute Arrested.

CHICAGO, November 30.—It has transpired that a heavy burglary was committed sometime during Wednesday or Thursday night at the paper warehouse of Jacob Felsenthal, on Desplaines street. A safe which was supposed to be burglar-proof was opened with powder, and the contents, three thousand dollars in money and five thousand in bonds, taken. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

DEAD BODY MUTILATED BY RATS.

A horrible discovery was made last evening at No. 620 West Taylor street. The dead body of Patrick Dougherty, a tailor who occupied one of the rooms there, was found nearly naked, and mutilated by rats. The investigation showed that the man lived there alone and had died from natural causes.

A BRUTE ARRESTED.

George Driver, the brute who shot his wife yesterday, was arrested last night. Mrs. Driver, it is now thought, will recover.

THE OLD WORLD.

Proceedings in the French Assembly—Exciting Debate—The Government Violently Attacked—New Peers Created by Emperor William.

FRANCE.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

PARIS, November 30.—In the Assembly this afternoon, before the minutes of the previous sitting were satisfied, Baragnon, a Conservative Deputy, protested against the vote of yesterday on the resolution of Minister Dufnure being recorded, because several of the deputies were absent. He did not believe the result was a fair expression of the will of the Assembly.

Batbie said he considered that the vote eloquently demonstrated on which side a conservative policy could be found.

This remark gave rise to great excitement. Many deputies protested against the language of Batbie. Recriminations passed backward and forward between the opposing parties.

A deputy of Paris questioned the Government in relation to encouraging addresses sent to Thiers by municipal councils during the present controversy. He accused the Government of conniving at and inciting them.

Le Franc, Minister of the Interior, warmly defended the Government in receiving addresses, and announced that he accepted the principle of ministerial responsibility. The agitation here was very great.

Duval made a violent attack on the Government. Henceforth, he said, neither Orleanists, Bonapartists, or Legitimists will exist, but all parties unite to arrest the fatal descent of the country. He continued at length in a violent strain, and concluded by moving a resolution declaring that municipal councils had violated the laws of the country, and that Le Franc, in receiving addresses for the President, has also failed to observe them.

Amid much excitement the Assembly proceeded to vote on the motion. It was approved by 305 yeas against 299 nays. The result caused a great sensation. The sitting was immediately brought to a close. Throughout the entire debate party feeling was inflamed to its highest pitch.

The gloomiest impressions prevail this evening in Paris. It is believed that it will be impossible for Thiers to govern the country under the present circumstances. The Monarchists declare that they will oppose Thiers to the bitter end, unless he disavows all responsibility for the cause of Gambetta.

RUMORED RESIGNATION.

PARIS, November 30.—10 P. M.—It is announced this evening that Le Franc tendered his resignation to the President. The Ministers are now closeted with Thiers.

REVOLUTIONISTS DEFEATED.

MADRID, December 1.—The *Gaceta* has the following reports of operations in the provinces: The insurgents approached the city of Malaga on Friday and made an attack on the troops posted in the suburbs, but were driven back and were pursued several miles. Their loss was heavy. A Republican band numbering one hundred attempted to surprise a small force at Anwirdbil, but failed, and were driven off. Carlist's had a fight with the troops in the province of Toledo, and were defeated. They lost seven men, including two leaders and twenty-three taken prisoners. A band of insurgents calling themselves "Federals" have also been beaten in Valencia.

MORTGAGE, BANK AND LOAN BILLS PASSED.

The Senate hassed the mortgage, bank and loan bills. The loan provided for by the latter bill will probably be issued on the 15th inst.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

PARIS, Dec. 1, Evening, 1872.—London, Dec. 2, 2 A. M.—The resignation of M. Le Franc, Minister of the Interior, which was tendered yesterday immediately after the result of the vote in the Assembly was declared, has been accepted by the President. A Cabinet Council was held today, which lasted three hours. All the Ministers have offered their resignations, but up to the present time Thiers refuses to accept them. The President is much affected by the last vote of the Assembly. He says the only course left for him is to resign. Nothing has yet been settled. The situation is one of the gravest. Paris is uneasy, but the Monarchists are firm and confident.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE FLAG-CARRIER.

LONDON, November 30.—The flag-carrier Bates will arrive at Guildhall this afternoon.

Later.—Bates reached Guildhall at 1:30, and was enthusiastically received. The pedestrian made an appropriate address.

SPAIN.

INSURGENTS KILLED.

MADRID, November 30.—In a fight in Murcia, thirty-three insurgents were killed. In Malaga, twenty-three were left dead on the field. Forty persons have been arrested for complicity in the rising at Bejar.

GERMANY.

NEW PEERS.

BERLIN, December 1.—The Emperor has by decree created twenty-five peers out of the ranks of Government officials, Generals and land owners.

POLITICAL.

The Electoral College.

BALTIMORE, MD., December 1.—Since the death of Greeley a number of telegrams have been received in this city inquiring how the Electoral College of this State will cast its vote for President, and suggesting unanimity to the vote by electors in the States electing Democratic and Liberal tickets. The Maryland electors will have a meeting to-morrow night and decide. The importance attached to the vote to be cast on Wednesday is due to the fact that a popular-proof was opened with powder, and the contents, three thousand dollars in money and five thousand in bonds, taken. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

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CINCINNATI.

General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States.

CINCINNATI, November 30.—At the morning session of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of the

DAILY GAZETTE.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 53f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 112¾@112¾.

TO-DAY Congress will convene, and the President's message will probably be delivered during the afternoon. It is not anticipated that there will be any radical utterances in it, but that, like its predecessors, it will calmly review the situation, and clearly set forth such information as Congress may need. The departmental reports are looked for with unusual interest, and will embody important suggestions. We hope to have the pleasure of publishing the message in to-morrow's issue.

HON. JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor of Chicago, and a gentleman devoted to political and social reform, has written a letter reviewing the workings of the cumulative system of voting in Illinois at the recent election, and warmly advocating its extension everywhere. Mr. Medill, while not the author of cumulative voting, may be called its father in the sense of adoption, since it was chiefly by his efforts that it became a part of the organic law of a Commonwealth. In Pennsylvania it is embodied in various local laws but in Illinois it is fixed in the Constitution.

THE STRUGGLE between Thiers and the French Assembly is violently agitating France, the Provinces being strongly favorable to the President, while Paris is represented as being ready for revolution again. The controversy has embodied points which either party ought to be willing to yield, but which both obstinately refuse to give up. The probabilities are that a compromise will be effected, or the Assembly will give Thiers his way. Yet these constantly recurring broils can only serve to do injury to the country, and has already furnished an excuse for the German Government to keep their troops in France.

THE report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the past fiscal year, ending June 30th, has just been sent to the public printer. The receipts of taxes in the Pittsburgh (the 22d) and Alleghany (the 23d) districts were as follows:

	Pittsburgh	Allegheny.
Spirits	$ 306,643	$ 189,781
Tobacco	361,865	113,791
Beer, ale, etc	148,081	73,530

The twenty-first district, Westmoreland, Fayette and Indiana, paid $447,515 tax on spirits, and put a little over three thousand on beer. It is the second district in the State in the production of spirits, the third Philadelphia district leading with $578,451. Pittsburgh is the third, and the second in the amount of its tobacco tax, the second Philadelphia leading in that commodity with $832,030 tax. The same district also leads in the amount of beer and ale tax but Pittsburgh is second. Old Westmoreland, which pays the largest whisky tax, pays the smallest beer excise.

THE responsibilities of passenger carriers appear to be in a fair way of a legal determination in advance of the generally accepted ideas. The long conflict of Mr. Coleman, of New York, with the New Haven Railroad, established the principle that when a passenger bought a ticket for a certain distance, he had a right to use it either going to or returning from the point named on the coupon, and that the regulations printed by the railroad company on the ticket were worthless. The contract with the company was for transportation a certain number of miles, and could not be abridged. In another case, in New York, Mrs. Avery D. Putnam, whose husband was murdered on the street cars by Foster, of car hook fame, brought suit against the company, and received heavy damages. This verdict establishes the important principle that passenger carriers shall be bound to protect the passengers in transit, not only against injury from the fault of the carrier or his agents, but from external violence as well. This construction in substance has been held by an Illinois tribunal. There can be no doubt that it is as sound in law as it is in accord with every dictate of common sense. It is suggested that if railways are to be held to this strict accountability the powers of their officers should be enlarged, and their conductors sworn in as special peace officers.

THERE have been rumors current of late that the repression of emigration by the Prussian Government was in some way mixed up with a possible armed collision again with France. This proves to be true, as explained officially to our Government. It seems that the Imperial Government has no faith in the stability of the Thiers Government in France. It looks forward to the overthrow of that Government in time, and, when this takes place, it anticipates that the national hatred of Germany, the desire to recover Alsace and Lorraine, and a spirit of revenge, will force whatever Government may succeed that of Thiers into a war upon Prussia. Under these circumstances, having a watchful desire to be prepared for such a calamity, the Emperor of Germany seeks to retain in the Empire all the population available for military duty. It is from no hostility to the United States, nor from any objection to the migration seeking our shores, that has suggested this policy; but the Emperor claims the military service of the whole German people, and, in order to retain that service, he seeks to break up emigration from the Empire. We fancy this very explanation will only serve to stimulate emigration. The able-bodied men of Germany are enrolled soldiers, liable to be put in arms and on the march at any moment. The people have had enough of war, and they turn, naturally, to this land of peace, where there is no such thing as military enrolment, and where the days of peace are not occupied in preparation for war. They seek a land where the exigencies of the Government do not call for huge standing armies, nor for the enlistment of every male as soon as he is born. The explanation made by the German Government, so far as it indicates a certainty of a renewed war with France, and at an early date, will possibly have the effect of increasing the desire to emigrate, and the number who will leave despite the Government obstacles.

HENRY WARD BEECHER unites a large amount of practical wisdom, so far as the details of school management and study is concerned, along with what seems to us an error in the fundamental idea he advances. He has a lecture devoted to inculcating the doctrine of compulsory education. This is an abominable doctrine for this country. There is no need of compulsory education, as statistics clearly show that we have as large an average attendance in Pennsylvania, where school attendance is voluntary, as they have in Massachusetts and Prussia, where it is compulsory. What we need is better teachers, better schools, modernized and Americanized text-books,—progress in all departments of instruction. Mr. Beecher is up to the mark in this direction. He insists that the education provided by the State should include not only the common school branches, but the elements of universal morality. The list of new studies proposed by the lecturer—"truth, honor, honesty, temperance, fidelity, industry, and patriotism"—should not be beyond the capacity of the average teacher, and probably is not. But the average teacher certainly doesn't concern himself much with all that. Our much-praised and very useful school system does sadly lack the vital warmth of ethical instruction. Honest living and love of country are not sentimental abstractions; they are the practical groundwork of successful, financial and political life; but as sentimental abstractions, our school system certainly seems to regard them. All these things are left to home education and to the Sunday-school, which has less power because less opportunity than the public school. If it is not indolence, it is at least a strange ignorance of human nature which leads the teachers to imagine that a boy's morality is to be entirely established by home-training, when he spends nearly all his time and his most serious and unselfish thoughts at school. Mr. Beecher's desire that there should be careful tuition of the fundamental ideas of political economy and of civil institutions, is most praiseworthy. At present it is only the newspaper that gives any sort of familiar and constant instruction in those things. It seems scarcely reasonable that our young sovereigns should study the institutions of several centuries ago to the utter exclusion of the modern institutions of their own realm. The great reforms needed in our Public School system are, the modernizing of studies, and rendering the school agreeable and attractive. This done, and there is no need of compulsory education.

THE CONVENTION.

The letter of our Harrisburg correspondent on Saturday, reviewing the propositions submitted to the Constitutional Convention prior to its adjournment, gives a pretty fair idea of the important character of the work mapped out for that body. We regard the adjournment of the Convention to Philadelphia as unfortunate, but there was some reason for it in the fact that the Committees could hardly have had any reports of importance prepared before the approach of the holidays, and an adjournment would then have been necessary to prepare the capitol for the Legislature. The people of the State repose great confidence in the Convention, and we do not think this adjournment will materially weaken it. We have no sympathy whatever with the disposition exhibited in some quarters to pass judgment on the Convention in advance, or destroy the expectation of the people that substantial reforms will come from it. This spirit evinces a sympathy with existing abuses that may have its origin in very discreditable motives. The Convention must be judged by its work when completed and submitted to the people. We have confidence that it will reform many of the evils that have grown into magnitude within the past ten or twenty years. If it fails, and consumes weary months in unprofitable debate or needless adjournments, the people will render a very emphatic verdict; the more so because of the high expectations now felt by all parties. We do not anticipate a failure, however. So far the Convention has been very cautious in its proceedings, and in the matter of expenditure and creating offices has displayed a wise economy. The pasters and folders of the Assembly have cost more for one session than all the clerical and other labor incident to the Convention is likely to cost, if we throw out the official reporting.

But we warn the delegates if they desire to retain the confidence of the people, and secure a favorable vote for the amendments they propose, when they reassemble in Philadelphia there must be no more waste of time. We expect the discussions will be prolonged,—and seem needlessly so to many people, but if good results are reached in the conflict of ideas and arguments, the people will accept the protracted debate as a wise prelude. The Convention has our best wishes. Its ability is everywhere conceded, and its recommendations will carry great weight. Only let there be no more frittering away of time. If a prejudice is once aroused it will be very difficult to allay, and the good and indifferent work of the Convention may sink together.

MR. GREELEY'S DEATH.

The death of Mr. Greeley, under circumstances of peculiar sadness, will call out expressions of sympathy from every part of the country, and from all classes of people. It is a gratifying feature of American character, that however wide the differences of opinion may be, let personal misfortune come in, and all else is forgotten in the flow of heart-felt sympathy. This will be illustrated in the case of Mr. Greeley. It will be seen that the press, irrespective of political conviction, will recognize his merits as a man, and do justice to his character and services to the country. His hold on the affections of the people was very decided, and could he have lived long enough to have gotten away from the asperities of the political canvass so recently ended, he would have regained his old place in the regards of the American people. We have said more than once, that his failure to make the Presidency was not because of any personal dislike, but was purely a matter of judgment. That some, in the heat of political discussion, allowed their feelings to become interested, we do not doubt; but the masses simply acted on their judgment, and not from the impulse of feeling. He has ever had a warm place in the affections of his countrymen.

Mr. Greeley's death may be attributed to two causes,—the unfavorable turn of the Presidential canvass and his wife's death. He was greatly devoted to his family, his wife, for many years being an invalid, and the care of the family thus devolving on Mr. Greeley and his wife's sister. That month of sleepless watching, at the bedside of a dying wife, and of sympathy so intense that food was distasteful, illustrated how deeply his affections were moved in behalf of those dependent on him. The loss of rest and food, during this month was what really broke him down. It came at the end of another heavy strain on his nervous system, and on his powers of endurance, occasioned by his journeyings and labors in the political canvass. The two utterly prostrated him, and the most skillful medical attention could not save his life.

There can be no doubt that the issue of the political canvass was a bitter and overwhelming disappointment to him. It is quite evident that he accepted the nomination to the Presidency with a child-like faith that the people would rally to his standard and elect him. Especially he believed that the colored people would remember his services to them, and gratefully testify their appreciation by bestowing on him their votes. He had not, however, been long in the canvass, when the several State elections startled him from his confidence, and he then entered upon a series of labors, vastly beyond his strength, in the hope of turning the tide. During all this time he suffered mentally, and when, watching at the bedside of a suffering wife, there came in upon the domestic gloom, the terrible news from his State. It wounded him terribly. He seemed peculiarly sensitive to political defeat. Probably no one who does not understand his delicate, sensitive nature, can appreciate how deeply this blow wounded him. Not that he longed so passionately for the office, as did Daniel Webster, but his confidence that the people loved and would cherish and honor him, as an expression of their love, was so summarily and severely dissipated. He regarded the vote cast as an overwhelming, bitter censure, and was crushed in spirit. For a brief period he struggled to feel his old manhood, and strength and confidence, but the blow was too severe, and he sank and died.

Mr. Greeley will rank in history as the foremost journalist of this country. His style of writing was clear, nervous and forcible. He always had at command a vast and accurate array of statistics, and grasped his subjects fully. He was possessed of that peculiar genius that enabled him to foresee what would be the prominent questions before the country, and was always among the first to announce his views and the strongest to enforce them. The last cannon shot of the rebellion had hardly died out, when he announced his celebrated doctrine of Universal Amnesty and Impartial Suffrage,—a doctrine being gradually realized. He made the *Tribune* a wonderful power in the advocacy of Slave abolition, and was not hesitant in urging Temperance. His sympathies were always on the side of morality, and his strong humanitarianism is well known. His labors on behalf of the good of society will be felt for many years to come. His sympathies were quick and active, and he was benevolent at all times. His example, of working his way, by patient industry, from a penniless and unknown position, to one of influence and comparative wealth, will always be a stimulus to the young men of the country.

Whatever faults of character Mr. Greeley possessed were, to a considerable extent, the outgrowth of his impulsive goodness, paradoxical as the remark may appear. Out of his faith in the truthfulness of those with whom he came in contact, came actions and decisions that were often embarrassing. His strong humanitarianism often led him into questionable enterprises—the Fourierer movement being an example. We have little doubt but that he was persuaded into the Presidential nomination, through his faith in other parties. Yet withal, it is better for a man to err under the impulse of pure purposes, than in any other way. So transparent were his motives in all his proceedings, that his influence, in the aggregate, was for good. The real purpose of his life labor, and inspiration of his toil, was the elevation of his countrymen, and the development of the government and the country. The range of his interests included science, politics, agriculture, and in all he sought the improvement of the country. To the young he gave lessons of industry and economy. The farmer was always stimulated to progress and intelligence in his department of industry. In politics his desire was that there should be pureness, and in the government progress. He lived to a ripe age, labored diligently, accomplished more than usually is reached by one person, and died, loved by his countrymen.

PERSONAL.

AIMEE has $100,000 worth of earrings.

IN 1825 M. Thiers was a printer's devil.

BAYARD TAYLOR is aged forty-eight years.

MR. GRAU pays Rubinstein $10,000 and Wieniawski $5,000 a month.

IN the next Iowa Legislature there will be a Lyon, a Bullock, two Foxes and three Ducks.

MR. TOM TAYLOR, the dramatist, retires from the civil service of England on a pension $3,250 a year.

FATHER HYACINTHE'S new paper, to be published at Brussels, will be called, we hear, *La Republique Evangelique*.

BEECHER says that more lies have been told about him, every year of his public life, than would shingle a cathedral.

MME. OTTILIE VON GOETHE is dead at Weimar, at a great age. She was the widow of Goethe's only son, and was a clever writer.

RALPH WALDO EMERSON, who is now in England, will shortly go to Italy and thence to Greece and Egypt. He will return home in the Spring.

WE read of the discovery, near Plymouth, Massachusetts, of "the skeleton of King Philip." "How long will a man lie i' the earth ere he rot?"

THE grave of Gen. Loomis, of Michigan, has finally been removed, at Detroit. His remains have been resting, for some time, in a Washington cemetery.

BRIG. GEN. CODE, commanding the Department of the Lakes, will, it is said, shortly retire from service. He is 62 years old, and has been 45 years in military harness.

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY has his statue, at Penzance, where he was born (in 1778). It cost $3,000. It represents him holding the miners' safety lamp in his right hand.

GENERAL EDWARD BALL, who was killed by a backing locomotive at Zanesville, on Friday, was at one time Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States House of Representatives.

MR. CARDWELL has sanctioned the introduction of playing cards into the English soldiers' recreation rooms, as an experiment in the way of weaning soldiers from the public house.

HENRY M. STANLEY, in a letter complaining of unprincipled persons who have issued spurious collections of his Livingstone correspondence, states that the only book he has written is original and genuine, and bears the title of "How I Found Livingstone in Central Africa."

Dr. SAMUEL WILLEY, an old and prominent physician of St. Paul, Minnesota, and brother of the Hon. George Willey, United States Attorney of Northern Ohio, died at Bayfield, Wisconsin, last Thursday. Dr. Willey was for many years ago, assistant physician in the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus.

THE oldest printer in the country is said to be Andrew C. Huston, now living at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, in his 86th year. He learned his trade with Zacharia Poulson, and conducted the *Argus* in Northumberland as far back as the year 1815, which was the only paper printed in that part of Pennsylvania.

ELIJAH WILSON, an ir-reverend Methodist minister, living near Middleburg, Kentucky, has just eloped with the wife of George Lanham. Now, if Elijah shares the fate of Galen E. Taylor, who ran off with the same woman half a year ago and was overtaken and killed by her husband, he cannot complain that he had no warning.

WM. STEPHEN JOHN FULTON, of Edinburgh, formerly of the Eighth Hussars, sues William Montgomerie, Earl of Eglinton, for the Eglinton estates. The failure of the Tichborne claimant does not appear to deter those who imagine themselves heirs or pretend to do so. This will be an Eglinton tournament with a difference.

THE Hon. Caleb Cushing, while in Paris, last May, devoted three hours daily to the study of French, under guidance of an eminent teacher —with a view "to acquire a greater facility of expression." Mr. Cushing has spoken French for more than forty years, and is 72 years old—but not too old to learn. An example to be cordially recommended.

TOM NAST tell this good story of himself to an interviewing reporter: "One day last summer I received a genuine proposition of marriage from an admiring young lady in Ohio, in which she referred to Gen. Schenck and ex-Governor Dennison as to her position." "What did you do?" "Why, I sent back a cartoon of Mrs. Nast and the children, labelled 'The only objections.'"

THE body of General Loomis, of Michigan, exhumed and forwarded from Washington by Adams' Express, about ten days ago, was taken to a morgue in New York, where it remained several days, the American Express not having dared to receive it on arrival there, because it was not accompanied by a physician's certificate as to the cause of death. He had died in an insane asylum, had been buried in a potter's field, and was to be re-interred at Detroit.

A RESPECTABLE young lady, of Jones county, Georgia, who, having determined to support her aged father and mother, infirm and impoverished by the war, had gone into the field and put her own hand to the plow, is held up as the true example of Southern heroism by the Macon *Telegraph and Messenger*. She sold a bale of cotton, raised by her, in that city last Thursday. "And if," says the editor, "the market value had been fixed according to the moral worth of the producer, the product would have yielded her a competency for life."

KING, who murdered O'Neill, in New York, married his wife against the wishes of her parents in Honolulu, where he was a clerk and succeeded in getting hold of his employer's property. A few months after his marriage he shot his father-in-law. Subsequently he made more money by swindling merchants in San Francisco, and afterward flourished in Newport and New York, being a crone of Fisk and Gould. Sympathy is already manufactured for him by the alleged finding of his wife's portrait in the pocket of his dead victim.

MRS. GEN. SANDERSON, of Worthington, O., has in her possession a box said to have been brought to this country by Cortez at the time of the conquest of Mexico, and was at one time in the possession of Gen. Santa Anna. It was captured at the time the American troops took the city of Mexico, and it is thought to be about four hundred years old. It is inlaid with ivory in the most elaborate manner. The box was probably brought home by her husband, General Winslow F. Sanderson, formerly a merchant of Columbus, and who was commissioned by President Polk and distinguished himself during the Mexican war.

THE *Marysville* (Cal.) *Appeal* chronicles the practical humanity of Mr. John Wilson, a circus manager, as follows: "One of the attaches of the circus had his leg broken, on Siskiyou Mountain, by the capsizing of the band chariot. Mr. Wilson vacated his private carriage for the accommodation of the unfortunate man—a teamster—engaged the services of a competent physician, had him safely cared for at an inn, paid the reckoning, and after having $100 with the wounded man, bade the inn-keeper to take the best of care of him, and he would pay the bill." The incident thus described is pleasing, whatever may be thought of the English that describes it.

GENERAL MCDOWELL, who has just been appointed to the place vacated by the death of General Meade, graduated from West Point in 1838, and was promoted immediately to the rank of Brevet Second Lieutenant. In October, 1842, he was made First Lieutenant. From October, 1845, to May, 1847, he was Aide-de-Camp to General Wool, and served in Mexico. For gallantry at Buena Vista he received the honorary rank of Brevet Captain. Subsequent promotions run as follows: Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Captain, in May, 1847; Assistant Adjutant General, with the rank of Major, March 31, 1856; Brevet Brigadier General, May, 1861. He was the General first in command of the Army of the Potomac, and continued so until after the battle of Bull Run, when he was succeeded by McClellan. Since the war he has been in charge of the Department of the East, as Senior Brigadier in the army.

GENERAL NEWS.

YANKEE portable steam saw mills are used in Jamaica.

CARL SCHURZ is lecturing in Ohio on "Germany and France."

THE Chicago papers now call New York the "Chicago of the East."

RAILROADS are now said to have their gauges —broad gauge, narrow gauge and mortgauge.

IN Chicago, recently, 10,000 tons of coal, stored in an immense shed, spontaneously ignited.

IT is claimed that no murder has been committed in Frankfort-on-the-Main for a hundred years.

THE white poppy, for the production of opium, is said to be cultivated with success in Tennessee.

IT has been demonstrated in New York that plate glass windows are ineffectual in stopping runaway oxen.

A BRONZE group, costing $11,000, has been placed over the grave of a child in Ashland Cemetery, Carlisle, Pa.

A MEMBER of the Virginia Legislature was recently fined $50 for habitually carrying concealed deadly weapons."

NINE millions of wooden tobacco pipes are annually made in this country. The root of the briar ivy is the substance generally used.

IN London, recently, a man died intestate, and as no heirs could be found, his property valued at $1,250,000, reverted to the crown.

A LATE report on the commerce of the treaty ports of China, shows that the United States ranks next to England in the extent of its trade.

ANOTHER terrapin is said to have been discovered in Owen county, Kentucky, with the name of Daniel Boone and the date 1790 cut into its back.

ENGLISH oysters sell in London at the rate of 75 cents a dozen. This price, compared with the purchasing power of money in this country, is equal to about $1 50.

THE lady members of a church in Memphis, Tenn., have agreed to dispense with all finery on Sunday, and attend church without jewels and wearing calico dresses.

FROM recent official returns it appears that the railways in France belonging to the State and respectively traversing several departments, report a total of 14,051 English miles of track.

WHEN the Mikado of Japan first appeared in the streets of Yeddo, the people would not believe it was he. They thought the Mikado was a sort of deity, who existed, but who was invisible to common eyes.

AT a late wedding a calcium light was thrown on the bride as soon as she left the church, and was so managed as to flood the carriage with light, and thus exhibit the beauty and toilette of the blushing bride and groom to an admiring multitude.

THE *North American* having stated that "a big Indian of the Arrapahoe persuasion has embraced Christianity in Washington," the New Orleans *Times* remarks that "a mighty small Indian could embrace all the Christianity there is there now."

A CHINAMAN, attached to the Chinese Legation in Hartford, regularly attends a Congregational Church there. He cannot understand English, but appears much interested in the services. He was baptized by a missionary when living in China.

THE one electoral vote against Monroe, in 1821, was given for John Quincy Adams. One of the New England electors, chosen with the understanding that they should vote for the re-election of Monroe, said that "John Quincy Adams had been actual President four years, and ought to be President in name as well as in fact." Mr. Adams was President Monroe's Secretary of State. As to Mr. Adams' actual Presidency, we give only the opinion of the independent elector.

THE English Court of Queen's Bench was recently engaged in gravely discussing the effects of a scar upon the forehead received by an actress in a railway company suggested that the matter was entirely too sentimental for the consideration of the Court, but Mr. Justice Blackburn said that it was a serious thing for an actress to have a disfiguring mark upon her face, and that it was doubtful whether, after such a shock, the lady would be so good a performer as before, in consequence of the unnerving influence upon her energies. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn dwelt upon the effects of the accident upon the lady's professional career, without dwelling particularly upon the scar upon her face. The Court supported a verdict which gave the lady eight thousand dollars damages.

THE highest chimney in Lowell, Massachusetts, has just been built for one of the mills there. It is 208 feet high. By reason of the lofty weather cock just put up two weeks and a heavy gale a few nights since, the chimney has deflected about fifteen inches from the perpendicular; and fears have been expressed which are groundless, that the chimney will fall. The deflection does not commence till a distance of one hundred feet from the ground is reached. By the process of sawing the mortar between the bricks the deflection has been reduced over three inches in twenty-four hours, and this operation continued will restore the chimney to a perpendicular. A chimney in Glasgow, Scotland, 265 feet high, deflected seven feet and nine inches from a perpendicular by a heavy gale, and it was finally restored by the sawing process above referred to, twenty cuts only being made in the mortar.

OHIO NEWS.

DENNIS DOW, aged sixty-five, a farmer in the township of Dover, Cuyahoga county, committed suicide by hanging, on Sunday morning. He was suffering from aberration of mind.

A LABORER engaged in grading the railroad near Toledo unearthed a twenty dollar gold piece, and the company got a full quarter of a mile of grading done gratis by excited treasure hunters.

A SAD accident befel a Miss Davis, of Monroe township, Carroll county, last Sabbath evening. The lady went into the cellar on that evening, having to pass through a trap door, when she slipped and caught the door, drawing it shut upon her fingers and mashing them off at the second joint. Her weight hanging on the muscles and tend ns, tore them out from the elbow.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of Buchtel College, the widow of the late Rev. George Messenger donated $25,000 to endow the chair of Natal and Moral Philosophy. A gentleman of Springfield, has agreed to endow another chair with the same amount, and a lady of Akron will do the same. Rev. A. Wilson was elected Trustee in place of the deceased Rev. Mr. Messenger.

PURSUANT to notice a meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Columbus Railroad Company was held at the Company's office in Mount Vernon on Wednesday morning, when it was agreed, by a unanimous vote, that a branch of the road should be built at once from Oxford, in Holmes county, to Dresden, in Muskingum county. Among the gentlemen present at the meeting were Mr. Messler, of Pittsburgh, Mr. Orr, of Orrville, Mr. Happster, of Millersburg, and Mr. White, of Gambier.

Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap medicine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 75 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cent an hour, when Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic Diseases, 167 Liberty street. Lung examinations daily.

FOR IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP.
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
Sold by the box, single bar or by the pound, and in small cakes, at the very lowest prices, at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

For a new and splendid assortment of Drugs and Chemicals and Fancy Medicines of all kinds—Lowe's, Lubin's and Rimmel's celebrated Perfumes—go to
James E. Burn's & Co.'s Drug Store,
Corner Penn avenue and Sixth streets.

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

Faber & Van Doren,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.
M. B. Cochran & Co.,
121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
AND
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Judson Governors, Sash and Door Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oct4

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, C. H. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. E. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fownes, Jowan Richey, S. H. Herman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Ralny, Solicitor.

DRY GOODS.
Retail Department.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
PENN AVE.
WINTER SEASON.
We have now open the
Largest Line of Goods
SUITED FOR
WINTER WEAR
We have ever offered. Every department filled with
Choicest Goods
AND
Latest Novelties!
AT
LOWEST PRICES
Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques,
With and without Capes, Plain, Braided and Fur Trimmed, all made in the latest styles.
VELVET CLOAKS.
Also, a line of choice at quality
SEAL SKIN
And Imitation Seal Skin
Sacques, Muffs, Boas and Caps,
CHILDREN'S
White Cony Sacques, Muffs and Caps.
28 inches wide
Black Silk Cloaking Velvets,
From $4.50 per yard up; Bonnets and Golden Wheel
Black Dress Silks,
Quality guaranteed.
Cloak and Dress Trimming
Black Silk Crochet and Bead
GIMPS AND FRINGES,
Tassels, Ornaments, Sacque Loops, Cords and Tassels, Buttons, &c.
COLORED SILK FRINGES
In all the new Cloth Shades, Black and Colored
VELVETEENS,
Just Silk Trimming Velvets, Colored and Black Turquoise and Silks, all new shades, Guipure and Chantilly
LACES AND BERTHAS,
Black and Colored Yak Lace,
Spanish and French Silk Laces; Black & Bro. Coney, Oz. Bear, Beaver, real Skin and Black Marlin Fur trimmings, in all the different widths. Plaited Wigans, Dress Linings of every description.
Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Fichus and Neck Dressing in great variety of style and color; Black and Colored Gro Grain and Taffetta
Sash Ribbons,
All are bargains; Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons all widths and colors. Latest styles
Ladies' Felt Hats and Bonnets,
Ostrich Feathers, Tips, Wings, Pom Pom, Fancy Feathers and Ornaments, Flat Flowers, Roses and Buds. A full line of Flowers for trimming evening Dresses.
Ladies' and Misses' Corsets, Corset Covers, French Forms, Skirt supporters, Shoulder Braces, &c.
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
Ruffling, Swiss puffing and Plaiting, Linen Lawn, Linen Cambric and Irish Linen, Fleced D. K. S. White and Colored Tarletan, Swisses, Victoria Lawns, Damask Table Linen, Napkins, Towels.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,
All Linen, from 10 cents upwards, fine Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes. Embroidered Linen Setts in boxes, Linen Collars, Cuffs and Sleeves, new styles.
Our assortment of
RICH LACES AND LACE GOODS
Will be found very attractive, both in style and price; new patterns in Point and Point Applique Collars and Berthas. Point Applique Sacques, Marie Antoinette Capes and Points, Real and Patent Valenciennes, Spanish, Lamb and Blond
Berthas and Fichus,
Point, Point Applique, Duchesse, Valenciennes and Thread Lace Handkerchiefs and Barbes, Spanish and Silk Nett Veils, Grenadines and Berages, Applique and Woven Lace
Tidies and Cushion Covers,
All sizes and shapes. Black Crape and Mourning Veils.
Men's Goods,
Cashmere and Silk Mufflers, Woolen Scarfs and Wristlets, Smoking Jackets and Dressing Gowns, Hemstitched, Plain, Hand, Initial Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes, "A Novelty," Paper Collars in fancy boxes.
Bows, Ties and Scarfs
Of every description and style, fine Suspenders, Merino and Cashmere Shaker SOCKS, fine wristlets and
NEGLIGEE SHIRTS
Silk, Alpaca and Gingham Umbrellas, white, scarlet, Scotch Shetland Wool and Merino
Shirts and Drawers,
Fur, Buckskin, Leather, Cloth, Silk, Kid, Doeskin Dogskin and Calf
GLOVES,
In every quality and style; Cloth, Berlin and Silk Gloves for Ladies' and Children's wear, Ladies' Embroidered Calf Gauntlets, Boys' Cloth and Leather Gloves, Fur Top Leather Gloves, the Harris seamless, Alexandre and other makes
KID GLOVES,
One to six buttons.
WOOLEN GOODS,
Hoods, Nubias, Scarfs, Breakfast Shawls and Jackets for Ladies, Sacques, Hoods and Booties for Infants, Felt Skirts, Alpaca, Silk and Satin Quilted Skirts, Children's Knit and Cloth Leggins, Misses' and Children's Scarlet and Blue Flannel Hoods, Sacques, Ladies' Flannel, Cloth and Felt Embroidered and Braided House Sacques, Alpaca and House Sacques, Brocha and Rainbox Shoulder Scarfs.
HOSIERY.
Ladies' fine Wool, Cashmere, Cotton, Balbriggan Cotton Fleeced and American Hose in all qualities Children's Fancy Balmoral and Cashmere Hose, in over 100 different styles. White Merino and Cotton Fleeced Hose, regular and extra lengths. Ladies' and Children's Merino
Vests, Drawers and Pantletts,
Muslin Underwear, Chemises, Drawers, Night Dresses, Toilet Sacques and Skirts. Zephyr and Embroidered
CANVAS WORK,
Fire Screens, large and small, Bannerettes for hand fire screens, Chair Stripes, Towel Rack Strips, Shawl Straps, Ottoman and Stool Covers, Foot Rests, Slipper Patterns, Oil Veivet, Kid, Canvas and Cloth Paper Patterns, Initials and Books, Java, Waffle, Railroad, Penelope and other makes of Canvas, white and colored, for Zephyr work.
Satchels, fine Portmonnaies, Jet Jewelry, Head Ornaments, Hair Brushes, Fancy Boxes, Leather Belts, Notions, &c.
New Goods Every Day
AT
HORNE & CO.'S
PENN AVENUE STORES.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Cloaking Velvets!
Bonnet Velvets, Plumes and Flowers,
Velveteens and Plushes, Hats—new styles.
Ribbons and Flowers, Men and Boys' Hats.
Hoods and Scarfs, Ladies' Underwear,
Men's Underwear, Ladies' Neck Ties.
Men's Neck Ties.
HOSIERY,
Gloves, &c., &c.,
A FULL STOCK,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.
Opened This Day
BY
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
MARKET ST.,
And to which we invite the
Attention of Dealers.
We are devoting special attention to the purchase of choice
Black Dress Fabrics
And offer extra value.
ABSOLUTE BARGAINS IN
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods.
We are now offering the greatest bargains in
SHAWLS
To be found in the Market. New and choice styles.
Double Cape and Dolman Cloaks
BOGGS & BUHL.
128 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City, Pa.
77 and 79
MARKET STREET.
Wholesale Only.
Attractive Prices
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Market St
BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
Silk Velvets, Black Silks,
STRIPED SILKS,
VERY CHEAP.
Mohairs, Mohairs,
Shawls, Shawls
SCARFS, SCARFS,
Waterproof Cloths,
Table Linens,
Country Flannels
AND
BLANKETS,
All at the lowest prices,
72 MARKET ST.
NEW GOODS
AT
Bottom Prices.
New Dress Goods,
Alpacas, Mohairs,
Merinos, Velveteens,
Prints, Ginghams,
Flannels, Cantons,
Shawls, Skirts,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Shirts and Drawers,
Notions, &c., &c.
Merchants supplying up should call and examine. Goods sold at Lowest Eastern Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH.
H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD,

DRY GOODS.
Wednesday, Nov. 27
BARGAINS IN
DRESS GOODS!
At 25c, Heavy Mohair Poplins.
At 25c, Heavy Black Poplins.
At 25c, Black Alpacas.
At 30c, Black Alpacas—extra good.
At 65c, Black Alpacas—worth 75c.
Black and Colored Silks!
VERY CHEAP.
BLACK A

FINANCIAL.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Special Money Loans on Consent Bonds at lowest Market rates.

Gold Coupons received for the Purchase and Sale of Bonds, Stocks and Gold.

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TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

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Capital, - - $400,000

Account of Banks, Bankers and others solicited.

Interest allowed on time deposits. We promise care-ful attention to all business entrusted to our care.

A. BRADLEY, President.
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Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS.

We Offer For Sale, Free from All Taxes,

Twelve Fifteen Hundred Pitcairn Company's First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

Thirty-seven Hundred Monongahela River First Mortgage 6's at Par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 60 and Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $300,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,
D. S. DAVIDSON, W. H. BROWN,
JOHN H. AILEY, JAMES SCHEIER,
WM. F. KOPP, J. S. KEYSER,
J. R. SCHLAGER, R. H. PALMER, JR.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits of $1 and upward received.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Third National Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

Corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

CAPITAL PAID IN.....$ 300,000.
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS.....$ 100,000.

Collections made on all accessible places in the United States and Canadas. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others solicited. Prompt attention given to all business of correspondents.

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Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 66 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES,

Government Securities,

NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C.

Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising one of the largest steamships afloat from or to

London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS drawn on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 30, 1872.

The curtain falls on November with local money matters, taking all circumstances into consideration, in a tolerably fair condition. Loans continue to grow more and more accessible to the needy, and good paper requires little effort to secure purchasers for it. The last bank statement for the year, it is expected, will be soon called, therefore the national institutions are hoping themselves in good shape, so far as reserve is concerned, not willing to be caught with their coats off. Still, however, they appear to be gaining strength, and with but few exceptions are not only able to respond to the calls from their customers, but also afford some relief to out-door applicants. The world moves on and money must come. Energy, determination, industry and perseverance are the magnets of attraction, which it cannot resist, although it has been uncomfortably scarce during the past sixty days. Trade goes on, and though much contracted and on short allowance, still the movement is, so far as Pittsburgh is concerned, steadily to the front. The greater the liberality exhibited by those who rule in financial matters the larger the return will be, and the quicker will the city assume that position which all who have their habitation in or about it should feel proud to handle. The cold weather is the most potent interfering with business, but not to that degree as to cause anything like general stagnation. So far as navigation is concerned, it can be called suspended, and transportation of goods by water just now is out of the question. The close-up appears to be general throughout the north, and railroads for sometime to come will most likely be taxed to their utmost capacity to market the products of the South and west.

From exchanges received there can be but little gleaned in a financial way that is either novel or interesting. The New York weekly bank statement, herewith appended, will be found pretty favorable:

Loans, increase	$ 95,700
Specie, increase	846,000
Legal tenders, increase	1,270,200
Deposits, increase	2,263,700
Circulation, decrease	5,900
Reserve, increase	2,268,700
Clearings, decrease	2,763,700

Gen. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 66, Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.
Gold	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	116¼
" " (coupons)	116¾
" 1865	112¾
" 1865 (coupons)	112¾
" 1865 new	112¾
" 1867	115¾
" 1868	115¾
" 1868 (coupons)	109¾
10-40s	109¾
" (coupons)	109
Currency 6's	114¾
RAILROADS.	
New York Central	95¾
Erie	53¾
Michigan Southern	94¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	97
Rock Island	111¾
North Western, Common	86
Pacific Mail	84¾
Western Union Telegraph	77¾
Ohio & Mississippi	47
Toledo Pref'd	93¾
Toledo & Wabash	69¾
Fort Wayne	99¾
Adams Express	99¾
American Express	71¾
United States Express	79¼
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	88
Canton	113¾

Messrs. Gilpin, Reed & Co., bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of gold prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Reading	86¼
Penn. Central	58¼
Penn. R. R.	56
Central Co.'s New Jersey	124
Old Creek & Allegheny R. R.	35¼
Lehigh Valley R. R.	87¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27¼
North Pennsylvania	58¼
Lehigh Navigation	73¼
Pittsburgh City 5's	93¼
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	bid
Central Transportation	46¼

NEW YORK, November 30, 1872.

Gold sold at 112¾@112¾, and closed at 112¾@ 112¾. Loans were 1 to 6 per cent. for carrying. The daily clearings were fifty-five millions. The foreign exchange market closed up quiet and steady at 109¾ to 109¾ for prime bankers' 60 days' sterling, and 109¾ for sight. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $32,000 on account of interest, and $24,000 in redemption of 6-20 bonds. Shipment of specie for the week, $1,670,171. The money market was more net for this afternoon. Call loans were cheap 7 per cent. currency to 7 per cent. gold. The bank statement shows a net gain of $1,651,700 in legal reserve. The banks now hold $2,745,150 above the 25 per cent. required. The Government bond market is unchanged, and closed quiet. State bonds dull and steady. The stock market ruled quiet today. Speculation was unattended by any particular features. At the opening prices were steady, but Pacific Mail soon showed signs of weakness, and sold down from 84¾ to 84¼. Then the stock advanced in sympathy with the remainder of the list, in which were slight advances. Rock Island figured prominently in the advance. Toward the close the market was quiet and tame.

GOVERNMENTS.—United States 6s '81, coupons, 116¾; 5-20s, '62, 112½; do. '64, 112¾; do. '65, 112½; do. 65, new, 115¾; do. '67s, 115¾; do, 68, coupons, 115½; 10-40s, coupons, 108¾; new 5 per cent., 109¾; currency sixes, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 95¼; Tennessee old, 76; do. new, 76½; Virginia old, 48; do. new, 52; North Carolina old, 36; do. new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 77¾; Adams Express Company, 92¼; Wells, Fargo and Company, 88; American Merchants' Union Express, 71¼; United States Express, 79¼; Pacific Mail, 84¾; New York Central, 95¾; Erie, 52¾; Harlem, 113¾; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 94¼; Union Pacific, 37¾; Illinois Central, 128; Cleveland and Pittsburgh 97; Northwestern, 86; do. preferred, 90¼; Rock Island, 111¾; St. Paul, 54¾; do. preferred, 76; Wabash, 69¾; Ft. Wayne, 92¾; Alton, 110¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 47.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARD, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, November 30, 1872.

CATTLE.

Trade during the first part of the week was very slow, and as noted in our report of the 27th, prices at that time were quoted down from 20 to 25 cents on best, and ¾ to ¼ on the lower grades; on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday, it having been discovered that the "run" was light, the market stiffened up somewhat, and while the great bulk of the stock on sale was closed out, the declines already noted, was not recovered. Eastern buyers, in view of the very unfavorable reports from the east, were very timid, buying very sparingly, and only when they could do so at what they considered a reduction as compared with their purchases last week, and the market was left overstocked at the close, being considerably below the usual average, and the only thing that prevented it from being one of the worst of the season. It is scarcely necessary to refer to the reason why the eastern market was in such a bad condition, as the trade generally, and, besides, we noticed it in detail in our last report—an oversupply of game and poultry, which of course lessened very materially the demand for beef, and consequently restricted very largely the demand for cattle. The quality of the offerings, as a general thing, was common, and hence, notwithstanding the diminished demand, and the reduction that has been made, the supply of common and inferior was considerably in excess of the demand, and this accounts for the decline in these grades being greater than in good cattle; the demand during the holidays is comparatively light and confined almost wholly to the best; butchers, at this particular time want good stock and not so much of it.

The very best shipping steers cannot to-day, be fairly quoted above 7c, whereas last week the same kind sold through at 7¼@7¾. Hanna & Co. sold 3 cars of common Cherokee cows averaging 700 lbs. at 3c, and 2 cars weighing about 800, a better quality, at an average of 4c.

Quotations for the different grades may be given as follows:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 steers	6 50@7 00
Good to prime 1,200@1,300 steers	5 50@6 00
Common to Medium 1,000@1,100 lbs.	4 50@5 00
Stock steers 900@1,000 lbs.	3 50@4 50
Bulls, stags and cows	2 50@3 50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The arrivals during the week which has just closed were fair, about up to the usual average, and the quality, as a general thing, common; as compared with last week, prices on the best grades are off from 20 to 25 cts per cwt, while in the lower grades the difference was still greater. The situation is pretty much the same as in the cattle trade; the demand is light on an average, taking the past three months as a criterion, the quality, common, and buyers generally want the best grades; hence good sheep are selling more readily and at better prices relatively than the common and inferior grades. The only probability is that this will be the condition of the market until the holidays are over. The regular Philadelphia buyers bought the most of their sheep this week within the range of 4 to 5 cts. Erisman bought 34 cars for shipment to New York, at prices ranging from 3¾@5¾, the latter figure for nice fine wool wethers averaging 93@95 lbs, which last week sold readily at 6 cts. A couple of fancy bunches were sold to weigh, netting 12@ lbs at 6¼, and the other 130 lbs at 6¾. Lambs will bring the price of good sheep, and nothing more—this is always the case at this season of the year; sheep and lambs from this out will be sold together. Following are the quotations for the different grades:

Prime fine wool, 90@95 lbs.	5 35@5 75
Good " " 80@85 lbs.	4 75@5 15
Fair " " 70@75 lbs.	4 25@4 25
Prime to extra open wool, 95@110 lbs.	4 75@5 75
Fair to good " " 85@90 lbs.	4 45@4 60
Common " " 80@85 lbs.	4 00@4 25

HOGS.

The hog trade was dull and heavy from Monday until yesterday, and prices dropped off right sharply, say from 25 to 30 cts per cwt; yesterday there was an increased demand, and to-day the market is considerably firmer in consequence, although, as yet, there is no perceptible improvement in sight. The supply for several weeks past has been mostly for light hogs, and, the quality being equal, light averages are bring more money than heavy ones, and it would be well enough perhaps for western shippers to bear this in mind. Quotations may be fairly given as as follows:

Prime to extra Philadelphia hogs	4 30@4 35
Good to prime Yorkers	4 20@4 30
Rough common hogs	3 50@4 00
Light stock hogs, 80@100 lbs.	4 00@4 50

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 30, 1872.

Trade has been exceedingly dull all week, and the indications are that it will continue so during the balance of the year. Crude has been, and is yet, considerably demoralized, in consequence of the "bursting up" of the "pooling system," and as it was originated for the purpose of keeping up prices, its breaking down, as a matter of course, has a contrary effect; within the past two or three days it has dropped from $4,20@4,25 to $3,87½@3,90, and the tendency continues downward. Refined, also, continues very dull, though prices are nominally unchanged; 27 is still regarded as the nominal price, delivered in Philadelphia, but sales could not be effected above 26@26½. Refiners, however, are determined not to yield to the prices bid by exporters, hence there is nothing doing; it is true, there is considerable oil being shipped eastward but it was sold some time ago, and will be placed on former contracts. The eastern trade continues very light; there is no change in prices, 23¼ @23½ on cars here.

Oil barrels is limited supply and firm with considerable inquiry, but there is no change to note in prices; city barrels, $2,15; country, $2,10. Staves are coming in more freely, but the supply of barrels, as already noted, is small.

Receipts crude this week..... 13,054 bls.
" " last week..... 13,335 "
" " Jan'y 1st. to date. 1,106,387 "
" " same time 1871..1,076,387 "
Exports refined this week..... 20,304 "
" " last week..... 13,379 "
" " January 1st to date. 693,199 "
" " same time 1871..... 680,464 "

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

American O W, acct. Thos Hackett	235
Penn O W, acct. Stevenson	399
Star O W, acct. N. W. Stevenson	315
Vesta O W, acct. H. McKelvey	80
Cosmos O W, acct. O. J. Greer	453
Hutchinson O W, acct. O. J. Greer	483
Total	2465

Iron Market.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The *Commercial Bulletin* to-morrow will say: In Scotch Pig there continues a fair inquiry, but prices generally favor buyers; 200 tons Eglinton sold on private terms, 100 tons of which was reported at about our lowest quotation; 200 do. Clarence, from yard, at Philadelphia, $46; 100 do. Langloan, on terms not made public. American Pig for prompt delivery continues somewhat difficult to be had, though for future delivery less prices are accepted; we hear of no sales. New English Rails are quiet at $71@ 72, gold; 5,000 tons, for delivery at New Haven, sold for $75, gold. For old the market is very quiet and demand light; 100 tons sold at $51, and 100 do. T on terms not made public. Scrap is without noticeable change, 100 tons, a mixed lot, sold at $35, and 300 do. from yard on private terms. Refined Bar continues inactive at late reduced prices.

PHILADELPHIA.—Pig Iron is rather dull. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $50@51, and No. 2 at $48@ 49. Scotch Pig $48@50. Nails command $6 per keg.

Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—There is very little doing, but prices are without material change. We quote as follows: Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX at 68c; X at 66c; medium (¾ to ¼ blood), 69@70c; course (¼ blood), 66c, common 66c; Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and other Western States, fine (X to XX), 55c; medium 67½c; course 60c; common 60; choice tub washed 70c; fine unwashed 47½c; medium unwashed 50c; coarse burry unwashed 45c; combing unwashed 56@66c; washed combing 75c; Philadelphia No. 1 and super pulled 55c; Philadelphia merino pulled 52@55c; country and western super pulled 50@52c; country and western merino pulled 50@52c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The market has been very quiet the past two or three days, and we have few sales to report. There has been no further advance; prices, however, are firm at previous quotations. A number of manufacturers are in town looking around, but as yet they have not shown any inclination to purchase. For pulled, there continues considerable inquiry.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Boenberger & Co.'s	12	Wilson G & Co.'s	1
Pa. Bolt Co.'s	9	Isabella Furnace Co.'s	1
Total			23

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

Reese G & Sm'th	4	Paul Jones & Co.'s	3
Everson G & Sm'th	2	Wharton Bro & Co.'s	3
Lewis B & Bro's	2		
Total			14

PENN CENTRAL R. R.

Caughey & H.'s	1	J. W. Porter's	1
J. Moorhead's	5		
Total			7

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Harbaugh M & Co.'s	1	Carnegie K & Co.'s	2
Total			3

Cotton.

CHARLESTON, November 30.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 18¼@18¾c; low middling, 17½@ 18c; good ordinary, 17½c; net receipts, 1,179 bales; exports coastwise, 807; sales, 600; stock, 32,596.

SAVANNAH, November 30.—Cotton quiet and steady; good ordinary, 17¾c; low middling, 18c; middlings, 18¾@18¾c; net receipts, 9,71, bales; exports to Great Britain, 631; Continent, 2,750; coastwise, 3,456; sales, 1,012; stock, 78,977.

GALVESTON, November 30.—Cotton weak; ordinary, 18¾c; good ordinary, 16¾c; net receipts, 3,473 bales; exports coastwise, 260; sales, 500; stock, 56,362.

MOBILE, November 30.—Cotton quiet and easy; good ordinary, 17½c; low middlings, 18c; middlings, 18½c; net receipts, 2,923 bales; exports coastwise, 1,343; sales, 500; stock, 31,956.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign.

LONDON, November 30—5 P. M.—Consols money 92¾; for account 92¾@93. American securities quiet but steady; 5-20s '65, 91¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 88¼; new 5s, 88¾. Erie 42.

PARIS, November 30.—Rentes 52f 87s.

LIVERPOOL, November 30.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 9¾@10d; Orleans 10¼ @10¾d; sales 10,000; speculation and exports 2,000. Breadstuffs steady. Red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 30s. Corn 28s 9d@29s. Pork 56s.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 30.—Cotton in moderate request; middling upland 18¼c; sales futures 9,700 bales as follows: November 18¾c; December 18¾@18 11-16; January 18 11-16; February 18¾@19; March 19 11-16@19¾. May 19 11-16. Flour quiet; white wheat extra $7,90 @8,65; extra Ohio $7,00@9,25; St. Louis $7,10@ 11. Whisky a shade firmer and fairly active at 93c. Wheat in limited demand; No. 3 spring Chicago $1,40@1,46; No. 2 do $1,50@1,51; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,53¾. Rye active and firmer. Chicago 99c; Milwaukee afloat 92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn a shade firmer; steamer mixed western 42½@43c; sail do 61@64½c. Oats a shade firmer and fairly active; white 52@55c; black western 49@ 52c. Eggs in fair request; western 34@38c. Hops firm at 33@38c for '72. Leather quiet and firm at 28@31c; Orinoco 27@28c. Wool quiet and firm; extra pulled 62½@65c. Coffee steady; Rio 15@18¼c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9¾@10c; Cuba 9¼@10c. Petroleum—crude 13¾ @13¾c; refined 27½c. Provisions—Pork dull and a shade easier; mess $15,75@16,00. Beef quiet; new mess $4,00@7,50. Hams firm at $33,00@33,50. Cut meats quiet; hams 9¼@11c; middles firm and moderately active; short clear 7¾; long clear, December, 7¾c. Lard firm; No. 1 to prime steam 7¾@8 3-16; kettle 7¾@ 7¾c. Butter and Cheese unchanged.

Metals.—Manufactured Copper steady; Ingot Lake dull at 31c cash. Pig iron in buyers' favor; Scotch $45@55; American $48@54; refined English and American bar dull at $120; Russia sheet quiet at 16c gold. Nails steady; cut $6,00; clinch $7,50@8,00; horseshoe 31@35c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 30.—Flour in fair demand for all grades; Minnesota scarce and prices nominally unchanged. Wheat better, closing strong; $1,09¾ seller December and $1,11¾ seller January. Corn quiet but steady at 31¼@ 31¾c cash or seller December; 31½@31¾c seller January; rejected 29c. Oats easier and fairly active at 24½c cash or seller December, and 24¼c seller January. Rye strong; sales at 57c. Barley steady; No. 2 at 61c; No. 3 at 50¾@51½c; rejected at 42½@43¼c. Pork quiet at $12,25@ 12,50 cash; $12,50 seller March. Lard firm; sales at 7¾@7 5-16c cash or seller December. Green hams active at 7¼@7½c; other products steady; sales long and short clear at 6¾c seller January. Whisky steady; sales at 88c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Flour dull; choice family, $9,25@10. Corn firmer; mixed, 58c; yellow, 60c; white, 62c. Oats firm at 45c. Bacon dull and lower at 5½c, 6¾c, 7¼c, 9@9¼c. Lard firm; tierces, 9¾c; keg, 10¾c. Sugar quiet and lower; common, 6¼@7½c; fair to fully fair, 7¾@9c; prime, 9¼@9¾c. Molasses dull and lower at 40@45c; fair, 47½@51c; prime, 52@54c; strictly prime to choice, 55@59c. Cotton active; sales 7,000 bales; good ordinary, 17½c; low middlings, 18c; middlings, 18¼c; middling Orleans, 19c; receipts, 4,012 bales; exports coastwise, 2,796; Havre, 3,703; Great Britain, 834; stock, 146,386.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The market is fairly active for the season, especially with commission houses, who are placing a large aggregate of goods. Cotton goods have a further upward tendency. Arlatic and Wachusett browns have again advanced ¼c per yard. Appleton A is 14c. Conestoga A A ticks are up to 15c, and are largely sold ahead. Canton flannels of low medium grades are sold out of first hands, and are very scarce. Wool flannel and horse blankets are in very light supply. Glazed cambrics are scarce, and looking up. Foreign goods are quiet. The importations for the week were under $1,250,000.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 30.—Cotton dull and nominal; no middling offerred. Flour unchanged; business small. Wheat dull and declined for spring; No. 2 spring $1,16. Corn dull and declined; No. 2 mixed 28@28½c. Oats dull but unchanged; No. 2 25c. Rye firm; No. 2 61c. Barley slow; sample lots, fall, 70@80c. Whisky no offering. Mess pork no sales. Dry salt meats weak; only small order trade. Bacon dull; shoulders 6½c; clear sides 9¾c. Lard dull; 7½c. Hogs quiet; $3,85@4,00. Cattle unchanged; 5@6c for fair to choice.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 30.—Flour firm and in fair demand at $7,25@7,50. Wheat demand light but holders firm at $1,52@1,57. Corn, oats and barley quiet and unchanged. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 67@70c. Groceries quiet but firm. Mess pork nominal. Bacon and cut meats unchanged. Green meats; shoulders 3½@3¾c; clear rib sides 5c. Hams 7 @8¼c. Lard firm and in fair demand; steam 7¼c; kettle 7¾@7¾c. Hogs unchanged. Whisky steady.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 30.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; amber Michigan $1,47@1,47½; No. 2 red $1,48. Corn steady with a moderate demand; new high mixed 36½c. Oats firm; fair demand; No. 1 37c; No. 2 32½c. Mess pork quiet; $13@15. Lard 7¼@8¼c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 30.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat active and better; sales 2,000 bushels No. 2 Red Winter, spot, $1,48. Corn firm and in fair demand, old high mixed 47c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 37c; No. 2 35c. Petroleum steady but unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 30.—Flour dull, superfine $4,25@5,25; extra $5,50@6,50. Wheat quiet and firm; western red, $1,75@1,80. Rye active; State 85@88c. Corn quiet, weak; yellow 63@65c. Oats unchanged. Petroleum: crude 19@19¼c; refined: 26¼@27c. Whisky firm; 93c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but unsettled; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1,15; No. 2 do $1,09. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 27¼c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 59c. Barley dull and lower. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 mixed 38¾c.

REPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Nov. 30.—5 cars pig, Wm Clark & Co; 2 cars f do, A Hartupee; 1 do clay, Carnegie K & Co; 1 do axles, 1 do turning, W J Hammond; 5 cars oil 1 do lumber, Heath & S; 1 do stone, J S Knox; 50 bbls oil iron, W M Stone; 2 cases tobacco, 1 case sundries, 24 pails tobacco, Pretzfield Bro; 5 bbls grease, 3 do tails, B Pflaum; 3 do hams, Dunlevy Bros; 4 do b glass, Knox K & B; 28 bxs soap, Reed & Co; 1 bxs mallets, Stevenson & F; 10 do glass, W McCully & Co; 1 bbl s iron, Zug & Co; 6 pails tobacco, W J Linter; 4 bdls b slats, G H Dauler & Son; 1 case flannels, Schudel & Co; 1 do tobacco, H Dallinger; 2 f cutters, S Hirsh & Bro; 2 pails tobacco, 10 pails, C C Bauer & Son; 1 pcs steel, Reese G & Co; 121 d hogs, Wm Welsh & Co; 2 do do, McCullough & S; 1 bbl butter, 4 kgs do, 1 bbl eggs, Lobb C; 2 bxs sundries, Reymer & Bro; 1 bbl cider, W S McClintock; 26 rolls paper, 50 bdls do, Pgh P Mfg Co; 2 bbls iron, Lewis B & Co; 10 bbls d apples, P Duff & Son; 2 bxs d goods, Geo Harvesty; 1 do do, Hirsh & Bro; 27 crks butter, Voigt M & Co; 1 car paper, H R McClelland; 107 sks oats, Woodworth & D; 17 oil bbls, Elkins B & Co; 1 case cigars, T J Wallace; 100 oil bbls, C A Wormcastle; 50 bbls, 200 sks flour, Watt L & Co; 133 sks e corn, Head C & Co; 15 bales batting, Horne & Co; 3 bbls cheese, H Riddle & Co; 1 tub do, B Gallisath; 23 pkgs a goods, C F Rodgers; 6 tubs cheese, Jno Daub; 6 bbls beans, 3 d apples, Voigt M & Co; 4 tubs cheese, Auarbach & W; 3 do do, J S Stauffer.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Nov. 30.—1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 1 do barley; Geo. Ober; 232 hides Fred Wurfel; 18 bbls cider, H Hesplinhide; 20 sks flour, D & C Campbell; 8 bbls cider, D Hirsh & Son; 58 bbls bider, J Schaber; 6 pkgs a butter, C H Morlege; 10 sks apples, John Herbert; 1 car hay, Holmes & B; 2 do lime, Johnston & Co; 1 do l wood, Douglas & H; 1 do mdse, Reamer & Bros; 1 car wheat, L Wilmarth & Co; 1 car barley, Staus & Co; 3 pkgs butter, 1 bbl eggs, S Moon; 12 pails tobacco, C H Renter; 1 car staves, J P Wood; 1 do do, H Shaffer.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., Nov. 30.—14 cars coal, Reese G & Co; 8 do do, A Harris; 10 do do, Carnagie K & Co; 35 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 21 do do, Sable Coal Co; 41 do do, S M Kier; 1 do s and heads, Dilworth Bro; 2 pkgs machinery, 1 do pkgs butter, Hoffman; 37 bdls g hides, 1 d do, G Kohn; 1 bx shoes, Gill Bro; 1 car junk, W De Thorn; 1 bbl whisky, J S Finch & Co; 38 bxs cheese, W J Braden; 1 do mdse, Reamer & Bros; 1 car clay, Star F B Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. Nov. 30.—12 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 1 car potatoes, Morrison & C; 3 certs honey, Voigt M & Co; 151 sks feed, McHenry & H; 1 car s iron, Mullins & M; 1 do hay, Laing & McK; 100 bbls flour, F W Jenkins; 200 do do, Watt L & Co; 200 do do, D Wallace; 10 bbl do butter, W B Graff; 10 pkgs eggs, Arbuckles & Co; 2 do s corn, 1 do pickles, Reymer Bros; 12 do apples, Voigt M & Co; 5 do eggs, Head C & Co; 32 do pickles, J H Lippincott; 28 do do, S P Shriver & Co; 16¾ do do, Knox & O; 17½ do do, 100 do flour, Schomaker & Co; 40 bxs cheese, Vangorder & S; 40 bbls, Citizens Ref Co; 5 do do, Central Ref Co; 1 do lumber, Heath & S; 1 do stone, J S Knox; 50 bbls oil iron, W M Stone; 2 cases tobacco, 1 case s ands, 24 pails tobacco, Pretzfield Bro; 5 bbls grease, 3 do tails, B Pflaum; 3 do hams, Dunlevy Bros; 4 do b glass, Knox K & B; 28 bxs soap, Reed & Co; 1 bxs mallets, Stevenson & F; 10 do glass, W McCully & Co; 1 bbl s iron, Zug & Co; 6 pails tobacco, W J Linter; 4 bdls b slats, G H Dauler & Son; 1 case flannels, Schudel & Co; 1 do tobacco, H Dallinger; 2 f cutters, S Hirsh & Bro; 2 pails tobacco, 10 pails, C C Bauer & Son; 1 pcs steel, Reese G & Co; 121 d hogs, Wm Welsh & Co; 2 do do, McCullough & S; 1 bbl butter, 4 kgs do, 1 bbl eggs, Lobb C; 2 bxs sundries, Reymer & Bro; 1 bbl cider, W S McClintock; 26 rolls paper, 50 bdls do, Pgh P Mfg Co; 2 bbls iron, Lewis B & Co; 10 bbls d apples, P Duff & Son; 2 bxs d goods, Geo Harvesty; 1 do do, Hirsh & Bro; 27 crks butter, Voigt M & Co; 1 car paper, H R McClelland; 107 sks oats, Woodworth & D; 17 oil bbls, Elkins B & Co; 1 case cigars, T J Wallace; 100 oil bbls, C A Wormcastle; 50 bbls, 200 sks flour, Watt L & Co; 133 sks e corn, Head C & Co; 15 bales batting, Horne & Co; 3 bbls cheese, H Riddle & Co; 1 tub do, B Gallisath; 23 pkgs a goods, C F Rodgers; 6 tubs cheese, Jno Daub; 6 bbls beans, 3 d apples, Voigt M & Co; 4 tubs cheese, Auarbach & W; 3 do do, J S Stauffer.

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RIVER NEWS.

The following piece of news originally appeared in the St. Louis *Republican* of Saturday, September 27, 1809: The packet constructed by Mr. Fulton, to ply between the city of New York and Albany, is 160 feet long, 16 feet wide and 8 feet deep, and performs a voyage of 150 miles in less than 34 hours. They were to have two other boats of the same dimensions completed in July or August. Those gentlemen have associated Mr. N. J. Roosevelt in their enterprise, to extend the utility of his invention to the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi. They intend to form two companies, one for the Ohio and one for the Mississ

HOME NEWS.

BREVITIES.

....St. Andrews day was on Saturday.

....Precarious—Pedestrianating last night.

....Yesterday was the first Sunday in Advent.

....Slim attendance at the churches last evening.

....A handsome aquarium graces the new Alarm Telegraph room.

....The Police Committee of City Councils will hold a meeting this afternoon.

....During the month of November thirty-two nuisances were abated in Allegheny.

....The sleet storm last night, made pedestrianism rather difficult, at least reporters found it so.

....Our jewellers, in anticipation of a large holiday trade, have laid in a large stock of goods.

....The city election for councilmen and ward officers takes place to-morrow. We hope all Republicans will turn out.

....First arrivals near Wood street has sunk several feet. It was occasioned by the break in the water main in that vicinity.

....A Stated meeting of the Board of Controllers of Allegheny city, will be held on Tuesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

....Coal is scarce and high in this market. We understand as high as thirty cents per bushel was paid for it on Saturday.

....The Sunday Times yesterday was a most excellent paper. Full of local news, and as for local politics it was all that could be desired.

....Election officers of the Thirty-sixth ward are requested to call at the mayor's office early this morning for their necessary election papers.

....The particular attention of "Iron Men," is directed to an advertisement in another column, in relation to a good investment at Martin's Ferry, Ohio.

....On Saturday evening Mrs. Frederick Evenett broke her leg by a fall while out walking on Liberty street. She was taken to her home, where she was properly cared for.

....The newly elected Clerk of the Courts, Clerk of the Orphans Court, Register and Recorder were sworn in on Saturday, and will commence their respective duties to-day.

....Teachers' Institute, of Armstrong county, will open at Kittanning, Pa., December 16, and close December 20th. The exercises will be more than usually attractive and instructing.

....At nine o'clock last night a water pipe bursted in the wholesale clothing store of Stern Bros., Fourth avenue and Wood street. The water was shut off before any serious damage had been done.

....Mr. James Newell of Leet township, stuck the fore finger of one hand in his gun while out hunting on Friday last, with the result he pulled the trigger. His finger is gone, and he does not know where to find it.

....At Eberhardt's brewery, Troy Hill, Allegheny, Henry Beckert, a policeman, injured himself quite severely on Friday night last, by falling down stairs. He had gone to waken a man. His injuries will lay him up for some time.

....The streets last night were about as slippery as ice could make them, and pedestrianism was rendered a very uncertain art. Persons on the street were seen balancing themselves, not unlike a tight-rope performer, except perhaps with less grace and more falls.

....While Thomas Hanlon, who resides near the suspension bridge, was attempting to jump from a Birmingham street car, he made a misstep and was thrown violently to the ground, fracturing his jaw. Dr. Brewster attended him, and he was taken to his home.

....Six thousand feet of carbolized gum hose for the fire department arrived on Saturday, and will be put in use as soon as the couplings arrive from Philadelphia. Two thousand feet more are expected this week. The fire department has felt the want of good hose for some time.

....A little girl in Baygardstown, a daughter of Samuel Jones, met with a peculiar accident on Friday last. She had been roasting chestnuts, and was in the act of putting one to her mouth, which she had just taken from the stove, when it exploded, lacerating her lip very severely.

....Repect to the memory of the great journalist failed to convene more than three or four members of the "Pittsburgh Press Association," in response to the meeting called for last evening, in the City Hall. The fact reflects no credit upon representatives of the Pittsburgh Press.

....A meeting of the citizens of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth wards, Pittsburgh, favorable to the organization of a Bank in that section, will be held at the store of F. D. Godfrey, corner of Fifth avenue and Elm street, this evening at seven o'clock, to which all are invited.

....The physician attending Michael Cronin who was shot a week ago last Saturday by Samuel Dougherty, reports to Mayor Blackmore that he is out of danger, but will not be able to appear for at least two weeks. Richard Lee, who is charged as an accomplice in the shooting was held in $2,000 bail.

....A man named John Shumaker, was badly injured by the falling of a large stone, that he was undermining in a quarry near Monroeville, Pennsylvania, on Saturday last. In falling he was crushed above the knee, and his head received a contusion. Drs. Allison and Beatty of Kittanning, have been attending him. His recovery is probable.

....Edwin Ryan had a narrow escape from death on Thursday night, he went out on some coal barges near the landing at the Point, for what purpose is not known. When out there he by some means got away from the barges and fell into the river, where he hung to a chain when he shouted lustily for help. He was rescued by Capt. Sweeny, just in time to save his life.

....On Saturday Squire Patterson, Crier of the Court, of Quarter Sessions, received a note calling the attention of the authorities to the condition of an old man, who was found in a crippled and starving condition, in an old shop on the road leading from Big Saw Mill Run. The name of the man was not given. Why was he not removed to a more comfortable quarters, is not stated.

....On Saturday evening, the students of the Pittsburgh Bar held a meeting, at which was appointed a committee to wait upon Dr. Wood, to invite him to deliver a course of lectures before the association. The Professor has accepted, and the first lecture will be given some time this week. A moot court will be held by the students on Saturday, the 14th inst., when several of the members will participate.

....Quite an excitement was occasioned on Saturday evening last by the bursting of a water main in the vicinity of Wood and Water streets, by which a number of oyster cellars were flooded. The water rushed in so rapidly that those residing in cellars had to vacate in short order without ceremony. A large force of workmen has gone to repair the break, which is supposed to be somewhere on Second avenue.

....It is very fashionable now to have a quiet wedding, inviting only your relatives to see the marriage ceremony performed, but on your return from the wedding tour, giving a grand reception to all your friends. In order to do this successfully, of course you must give a hint to all who are able to send you a present, that you intend inviting them to the reception, and to have all your presents with the donor's name attached, where they can be seen.

....Two drunken Irishmen brutally beat an old woman named Campbell, at Kittanning, on Saturday night last. They entered the house at a late hour, and becoming boisterous, the husband went after a police officer to have them arrested. In his absence they assaulted Mrs. Campbell, binding both eyes, biting a piece from her cheek, and otherwise injuring her. Besides being old the woman is a cripple. Warrants are out for the arrest of the brutes.

....On Wednesday afternoon a special committee appointed by Councils will meet in the city building to consider the plan of making the office of Mayor a salaried one, the perquisites to be paid into the city Treasury. Messrs. E. S. Johnston, A. McDonald in behalf of Select, and Messrs. R. H. Patterson, L. E. Johns, and L. F. Arensburg, from Common Council constitute the committees. Should the change be made the law will not go into effect until the expiration of Mayor Blackmore's term of office.

....Robert Morris, formerly a resident of this city, who removed from this place in 1855 to Carrollton, Carroll county, Iowa, died at the latter place on Friday last at the ripe age of 82 years. He was the father of Col. B. B. Morris of this city. Mr. Morris was one, of a little band of the soldiers of the war of 1812, having served with distinction in that war. During the long number of years that he resided in our midst he was always held in high esteem by a large circle of friends who will hear of his death with much regret. He was an honest, upright, Christian man.

....The number of deaths last week in Allegheny city, as reported by Health Officer Hoch, was 29; of which 27 were white and two colored. Males, 19; females, 10. Of diseases they were distributed as follows: Consumption, 1; diphtheria, 4; inflamation of bladder, 1; pneumonia, 2; heart disease, 1; non-vitality, 1; croup, 1; convulsions, 1; bronchial pneumonia, 1; dropsy, 1; teething, 1; hydrothorax, 1. Of the above 9 were between the ages of 1 and 5 years, 5 between 10 and 20, 1 between 20 and 30, 3 between 30 and 40, 5 between 40 and 50, 1 between 50 and 70, and 4 were still born.

PERSONAL.

***Hon. James Onslow returned from Harrisburg on Saturday.

***Hon. Jos. Patterson, the Mayor's clerk, returned from St. Louis on Saturday.

***Sheriff Fleming is busy putting his house in order preparatory to the moving in of Mr. Shaw, the Sheriff elect on January 14th.

***Mr. Martin Schaser, who received the nomination of Alderman from the Twenty-ninth ward, on Saturday, will make an excellent officer.

***Mr. Samuel Belfore, of the Thirteenth ward, refuses to have anything to do with the opposition to the Republican nominees for ward offices.

***Mr. Ralph J. Richardson, the Recorder-elect, was sworn into office on Saturday. Mr. Richardson, we predict, will make a very popular officer.

***We are pleased to know that Mr. David McGunnegle will still continue to fill the same position in the office of Clerk of Quarter Sessions Court under Mr. McCleary that he has so satisfactorily discharged the duties of, for the last three years under Clerk Brown. Davy is one of the most obliging Clerks in the Court House, and is liked by all.

***Col. Joe Brown, who retired from his official positions as Clerk of the Courts on Saturday, has made one of the most popular and best officers that ever filled the position in this county. The Colonel has bought the half interest in the well known drug store of James E. Burns & Co., and will devote his time to the active partner of that firm. We wish him success.

***Mr. W. H. McCleary, the Clerk elect of the Court of Quarter Sessions, was sworn into office on Saturday. Mr. McCleary has for many years been the efficient clerk in the Commissioners' office, which position he resigned a few days ago. We predict he will make a faithful officer and discharge his duties with satisfaction to the Court and the citizens of this county.

***W. C. Friend, Esqr., who for many years has occupied the position of Chief Clerk in the office of Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court, has resigned that position to engage in the practice of law. Mr. Friend has been a faithful officer, and discharged his duties with satisfaction to his employers, and will have good business in that office. We wish him success in his professional undertaking.

***Judge Stowe will preside at the Criminal Court which commences to-day. This will be the last term of Court over which Judge Stowe will preside, as his successor will be elected next fall.

***Hon. Wm. A. Stone, Governor elect of Pennsylvania, was in the city on Saturday, and was the guest of Hon. Wm. Wilkins. Governor Stone will be inaugurated on the 21st inst., and will then appoint his staff officers.

***Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Hon. Thos. Mellon, Hon. Wm. Lorimer, Hon. Wm. Watson, Hon. Wm. Elliott, Hon. Wm. Thaw, Hon. Wm. Robinson, Hon. Wm. Phillips, Hon. Wm. Kennedy, Hon. Wm. Bakewell, Hon. Wm. Eichbaum, Hon. Wm. Negley, Hon. Wm. Coleman, Hon. Wm. Porter, Hon. Wm. Forster, Hon. Wm. Robb, Hon. Wm. Wilson, Hon. Wm. Bigham, Hon. Wm. Thompson, Hon. Wm. Shaw, Hon. Wm. Kirkpatrick, Hon. Wm. Moore, Hon. Wm. Lyon, Hon. Wm. Wallace, Hon. Wm. Stewart, Hon. Wm. Hamilton, Hon. Wm. Hasson, Hon. Wm. Hays, Hon. Wm. Hunter, Hon. Wm. Hamilton, Hon. Wm. Hay, Hon. Wm. Hamilton, Hon. Wm. Hay, Hon. Wm. Hamilton, Hon. Wm. Hay